The Outlook

Volume 143 May 19, 1926 Number 3

The Indictment of Daugherty

WHEN President Harding chose Harry M. Daugherty as Attorney-General of the United States, he could hardly have anticipated in imagination the price that he would have to pay for this acknowledgment of political and personal debt. No one, unless it were the President himself, really believed that Mr. Daugherty was a suitable man for the place.

And what seemed evident at the time of his appointment became clearer as more facts concerning his career came to public knowledge. It transpired, for example, that he sold to Charles W. Morse, a convicted criminal, his own influence with President Taft; and the only defense that has appeared is that he never got from anybody in connection with the Morse case more than about $4,000. His record as Attorney-General was not reassuring. In the so-called "oil scandal" he certainly did not have a fair deal; but it is impossible to imagine any such scandal attaching itself to the names of certain men.

Now the Federal Grand Jury in New York has indicted Mr. Daugherty, together with Thomas W. Miller, former Alien Property Custodian, and John T. King, former Republican National Committeeman from Connecticut, for offenses alleged in connection with the return to a German copper magnate, Richard Merton, of about $7,000,000 which had been seized by the Government. The charge is that Mr. Daugherty and Colonel Miller authorized the payment of this amount without such investigation as would be involved in the proper discharge of their duties.

It has also been charged that a huge bribe had been paid for the authorization of this transaction, and that it was divided between Daugherty, King, Miller, and the late Jess W. Smith, who committed suicide after the oil deals. It was supposed that John T. King had secured immunity by his confession in a previous indictment. He was for a while Progressive leader in Connecticut; and he now is the Republican ruler in Bridgeport, where his indictment is considered the result of prejudice.

Indictments are not convictions. These charges as yet are only charges. The fact that they rest on evidence does not change the obligation of presuming the indicted men innocent until they are proved guilty. But whether these men are legally guilty or not, the whole story

Wide World (C) Harris & Ewing

Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana

would have been impossible under an Administration of the highest standards.

The Indiana Senators

How much influence the World Court issue had in the victory of Senator Watson and Senator Robinson in the Indiana Republican primaries is a matter of opinion, and will remain in dispute. It is hardly necessary, however, to explain Senator Watson's victory by reference to any question of policy. Mr. Watson's strong point is not statesmanship. He is a master political mechanician and understands thoroughly the machinery of Indiana politics. With twenty men in each precinct organized for him, as he is said to have, he has ample means for collecting votes. Of course, he can pick up votes here and there by coming out for certain bills, such as the Railroad Labor Bill, dry legislation, and so on. But, after all, what are issues compared with an organization?

Politicians of the Past

Who ran against Roosevelt for President in 1904? A little more than a week ago few of the younger voters of the country could have answered the question; and if a good many of them can answer it now it is only because the notice of his death on May 10 was displayed prominently in the newspapers. And on the preceding day there died another New York politician who to his own political discomfiture had felt the weight of Roosevelt's popularity. For years they had both been out of public life and had relapsed into comparative obscurity.

Alton Brooks Parker was Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York when he was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention at St. Louis in July, 1904. He had been active in politics in his State, and was generally credited with having engineered the nomination and election of David B. Hill as Governor. He represented the reaction of the party against the domination of Bryan, from which it had suffered in the two preceding elections. Bryan backed Hearst for the nomination, and was badly beaten. The Convention was silent on the silver issue, and Mr. Pulitzer, of the "World," sent Mr. Speer, of his staff, to get a statement from Judge Parker. The Judge was in swimming. He had received word of his nomination, and was very reluctant to say anything; but was finally induced by Mr. Speer to send a telegram to the Convention, saying that he regarded the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and that if his position was unsatisfactory to the Convention he wished to decline the nomination. Later in the campaign Mr. Pulitzer induced Judge Parker to make charges based on "common knowledge" that Mr. Roosevelt's campaign manager had used Government secrets to get campaign contributions for the Republican Party from the "trusts." This roorback proved unavailing and Mr. Parker was defeated by a greater margin of votes than any other candidate in history. From that time on Mr. Parker devoted himself to the law, in which he prospered. He frequently lent

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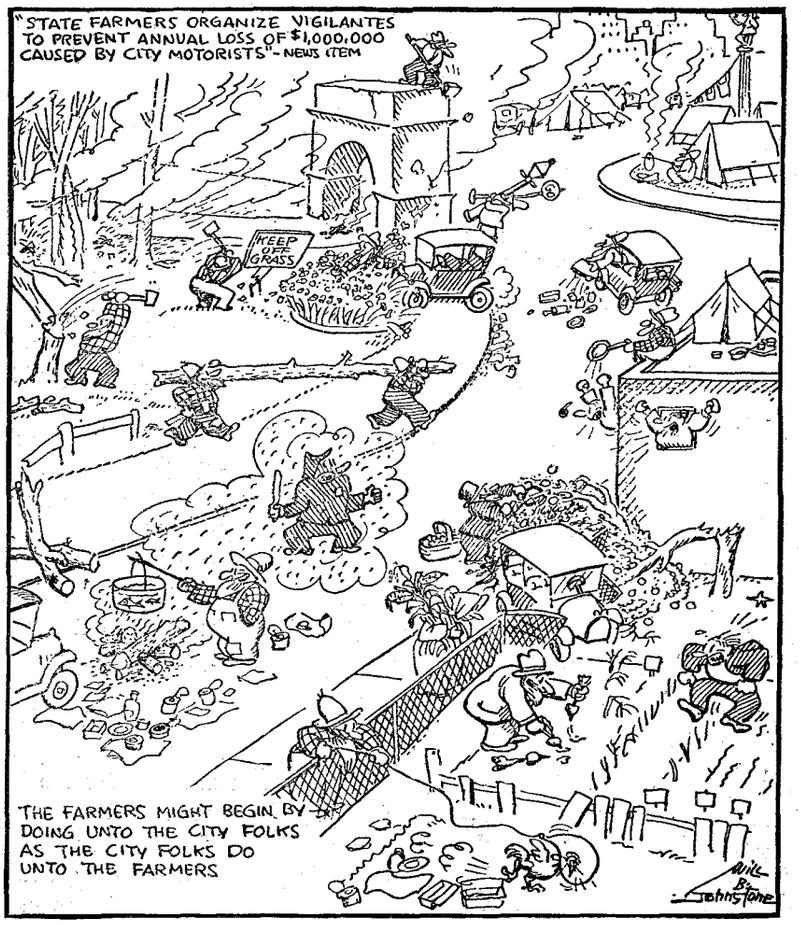
Johnstone in the New York World


"STATE FARMERS ORGANIZE VIGILANTES TO PREVENT ANNUAL LOSS OF $1,000,000 CAUSED BY CITY MOTORISTS"—NEWS ITEM
KEEP OFF GRASS
THE FARMERS MIGHT BEGIN BY DOING UNTO THE CITY FOLKS AS THE CITY FOLKS DO UNTO THE FARMERS
Will B. Johnstone

Retaliation

his support to causes for the public benefit.

Benjamin B. Odell was the Republican leader who displaced Platt as Boss of New York. He was an able Governor; but he did not retain his leadership long. He showed his astuteness in backing Theodore Roosevelt for the Governorship in 1898, but later opposed President Roosevelt's policies, and lost prestige in consequence. His political influence thereafter was mainly local.

Once the names of Parker and Odell were familiar the country over. Now, outside of political circles, they have been virtually forgotten even in their own State.

Tin Cans that Bloom in the Spring

No longer are spring flowers the chief adornment of our country roads. The hepatica has had to yield place to the pop bottle, the wind flower to the wind-blown fragments of the Sunday supplements, the adder's-tongue to the tin can.

Out of our cities pours an increasing horde of people who sally forth at dawn, after the fashion of tent caterpillars, to leave destruction in their wake. Accustomed to a life where the ever-ready "white wing" and the garbage-collector function as regularly as the rising and setting of the sun, these city dwellers have little or no conception of the beauty and dignity of clean earth. They break down fences, strip flowering shrubs, and all too frequently lead one to wonder why the word "urbanity" ever came to mean what it is supposed to mean and why "civility" should have been the distinguishing mark of those who dwelt in cities.

Our large centers of population sometimes wonder why they are so unpopular in the rural regions. One reason is to be found in the trash littered along our country highways.

Free Religion at Yale

In abolishing compulsory chapel the authorities at Yale have parted with a tradition which Yale men have both cherished and complained of. What has preserved that tradition so long has been the feeling for its social significance quite as much as any regard for its religious implication. Daily to assemble the undergraduates of a college in some common exercise is a natural and wholesome way of fostering its peculiar and distinctive spirit. It is because of the individualism of Harvard that it was the "college at Cambridge" that was the first to break away from the common American tradition of compulsory college chapel. For well on toward a half-century attendance at religious exercises at Harvard is as much a matter of free choice as it is anywhere else in America. And now Yale has concluded that neither the spirit of the college nor religion will suffer by following Harvard's example.

Yale has one great advantage in undertaking the experiment now. The change has come about in consequence of an agitation for it by the undergraduates themselves. It is not a charter of freedom willingly granted by authorities who wish to test those who are in their charge, but one that has been wrested from them by those who with their successors are to enjoy it. As a consequence the undergraduate body has assumed responsibility for proving its success. The agitation was led by C. F. Stoddard, a member of the present senior class, through the Yale "News," the undergraduate daily paper, and continued to success by R. L. Post, the present chairman of the "News's" editorial board. Among the supporters of the movement is the Rev. Charles Reynolds Brown, Dean of the Yale Divinity School and pastor of the University Church, who believes that true religion will flourish under liberty.

A Memorial to Walter Camp

A generation ago undergraduates in colleges contesting with Yale on athletic fields regarded Walter Camp with respect and despair. There seemed to be a magic in his name that cast a spell over Yale's athletic foes. Even when disappointment, however, was mingled with bitterness because of what seemed to be "Yale luck," but was in fact the result of the combination of Walter Camp's spirit with Walter Camp's skill, undergraduates of rival institutions never felt bitter toward Walter Camp himself.

And as these men of other colleges have grown to maturity and seen what Walter Camp did for athletics, and particularly for football, they have joined to erect at Yale a memorial to him. His place in intercollegiate athletics has been unique. In his judgment as well as in

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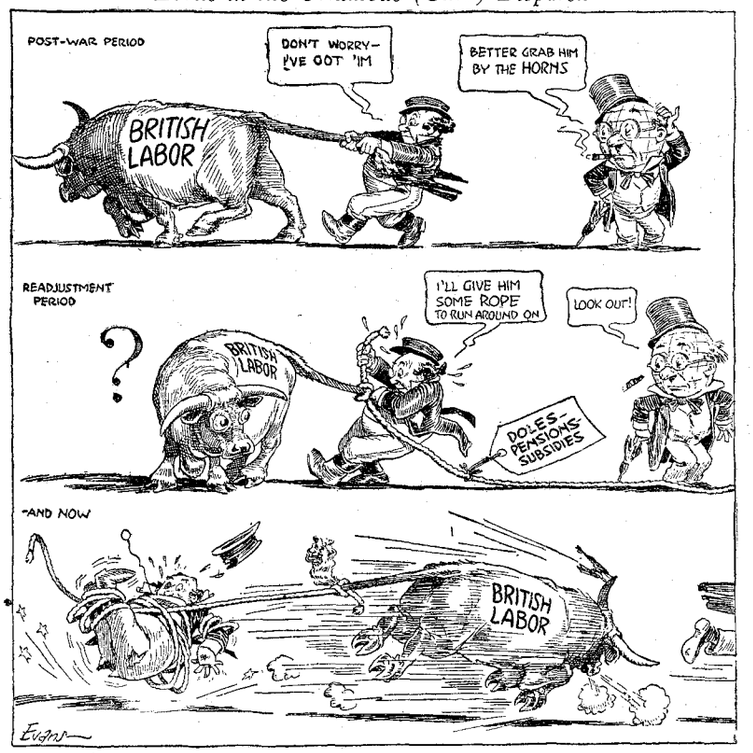
You do but lose your labor

(Measure for Measure, Act V, Scene 1)

Evans in the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch



John's bull

From Mrs. R. E. Westfall, Columbus, Ohio

Duffer in the Baltimore Sun

An interested spectator

From Isabel Baker, Elk Ridge, Maryland

Byck in the New York Commercial

Blind

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

In the New York World

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Old Bill has been trying to find a better 'ole for many years now

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

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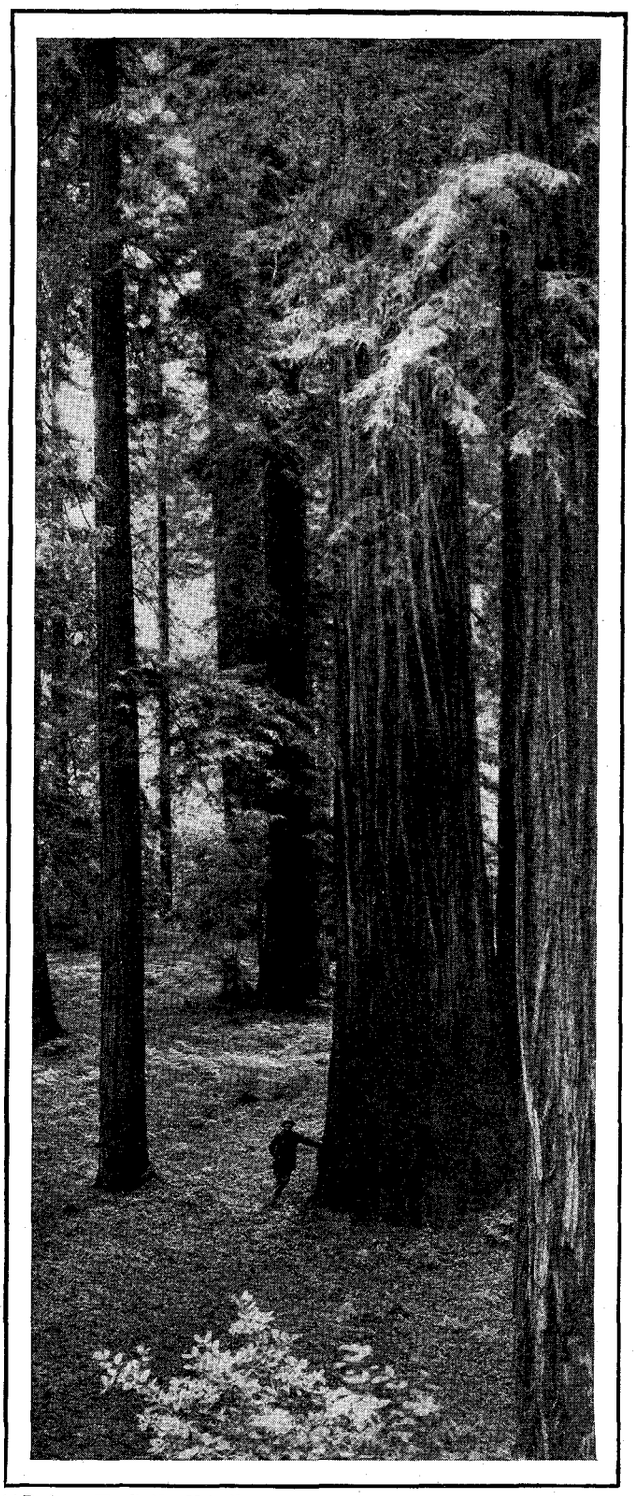

(c) Professor Woodbridge Metcalf

The famous redwood trees of California

his integrity such confidence was reposed that his opinion on athletic matters, and particularly on football, became a sort of standard by which the opinions of others were measured. He was probably more influential than any other man in inducing men of middle life to keep up physical exercise, not chiefly as a means to health, but as a means to vigor and self-control. To him is in great measure due the recognized improvement in athletics as both a test and an expression of moral conduct. He did not moralize or preach; but he somehow made his influence tell for whatsoever things were honest and of good report. This memorial, for which a memorial committee appointed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and consisting of college men of all sections of the country is inviting subscriptions, will preserve his memory not merely as the father of American football, but also as fosterer of clean play, hardiness, and manhood.

A World Conference on Forests

A NEW, or at least a broadened, field in which greater international aid and co-operation is looked for in the future, is that of forestry. An international conference on forestry has just been held at Rome. This conference, the first of its kind, was attended by about eight hundred delegates from the European and other participating countries. The United States was creditably represented.

Although each nation, like each individual, must learn by its own experiences, still there are questions connected with this subject which are as truly international as many of the other matters on which nations confer with one other. Until now international study in the field of forestry has not been with the purpose of determining how the nations of the world might co-operate, might benefit one another and themselves at the same time, through a regular and systematic exchange of forestry knowledge. The United States, realizing its needs, as lumber use in this country continues to outrun lumber growth six to one, is certain to benefit to some extent from contact with the older nations which have suffered from the experiences of forest depletion. Europe to-day has some living illustrations of what the United States can do, as part of its share, in the interchange of forestry help.

Reports which have been received from the other side state that millions of the young trees which have been planted in Great Britain, France, and Italy as part of the reforestation work since the war are from seeds sent there annually since 1919 by the American Tree Association. The forestry officials of those countries have written in high praise of this gift from America and of its good effects. These "tree citizens" transplanted from the United States to Europe will be one of the mediums through which the value of forestry in its broadest and best, its international, sense will come to be realized.

The lessons learned at the Rome meeting should have far-reaching effect in the upbuilding of better-regulated and more carefully preserved forests throughout the world.

The Saving of Redwoods

THE redwood, lesser yet huge cousin of the giant sequoia, will still, according to latest indications, occupy most of its native portion of the Pacific slope

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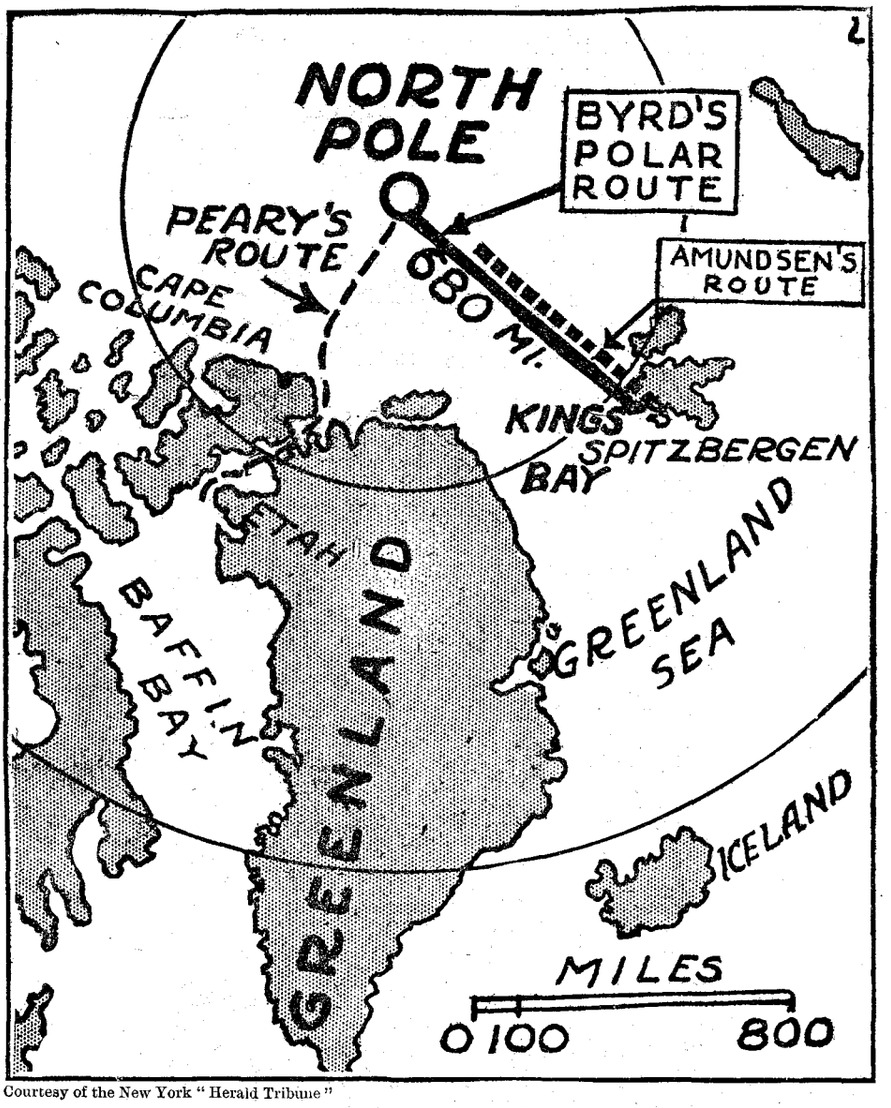
in the day of Americans yet unborn. The redwood is peculiar not only in the size and the age of the individual tree, but in the smallness of its homeland, a mere ribbon of mountainside seldom, if ever, extending more than thirty miles from the edge of the Pacific. Twenty-five years ago it seemed that the homesteader, following on the lumberman, would gradually replace the redwoods with grass and potatoes. Settlers tried their hand at making the cut-over forest land their own. The trees were gone, but the stumps fought the settlers off. They sent up new shoots, and when these were burned or lopped off, still more shoots, until the settlers had to give up.

A tree that rises literally from its ashes to defend its invaded soil gives convincing proof of its vitality. The old lumbermen had turned their backs, as they thought, forever on the cut-over redwood lands. But the lumberman came back to take another look. What he saw impressed him so deeply that he started to aid the redwoods in their revival.

The Humboldt Redwood Reforestation Association, formed in 1923, has as members the University of California and most of the chief redwood timberland owners. It has set up a redwood seedling nursery, and started to replant the bare patches among the self-made new redwoods. Its work has attracted so much attention that landowners in Oregon, well north of the old redwood region, have taken to planting seedlings, and New Zealand, all the way across the globe, has undertaken a four years' course of redwood seed experiments. Instead of losing its place among the living, as so many of nature's giant species have lost theirs, the redwood stands in a fair way to hold fast its own small region and, still more noteworthy, to spread to lands where it never grew before.



Courtesy of the New York "Herald Tribune"

From King's Bay to the North Pole

The Air Conquest of the Arctic

"THERE is a new art in the world today, the art of flying. A new world to conquer, the world of the atmosphere. A new ocean to navigate and utilize, the ocean of the air, whose only coasts are infinite space."

Thus wrote Peary after his days of exploration were over.

That air navigation is the one feasible and practical method of Arctic exploration has been amply proved this month. Amundsen, after Byrd's dash to the North Pole and back, summed up the situation by saying: "Byrd's object was to reach the Pole. Ours to fly to Alaska via the Pole. I only hope we succeed as well as Byrd has." Commander Byrd and his pilot, Floyd Bennett, have fairly earned the record of being the first fliers to accomplish what Peary and Matt Henson and four Eskimos did with sledge and dogs. But what a difference! Byrd and his Fokker three-motor monoplane did in about fifteen and a half hours what took Peary over two months to accomplish from base to base.

Commander Byrd's triumph was due to preparation and audacity. His equipment was the best possible. When a day of perfect polar weather favored him, he seized the opportunity instantly and boldly. He believed that Amundsen's experience last year, when he came within less than two hundred miles of the Pole but was compelled to return because of fatal injury to one of his two planes, showed that the best chance was for a bold dash by one plane at just the right minute; and, risky though this plan may seem, the result justified Byrd's theory.

It is gratifying to Americans that the first air conquest of the Pole, like its first conquest over the ice, has been made by an American naval officer. The names of Peary and Byrd will stand together in the annals of Arctic exploration.

It is not of the slightest importance whether or not either of the victors passed over the exact imaginary point scientifically termed the North Pole. So far as the precision of their instruments permitted, each located the position to a reasonable degree of exactness. Byrd had new and improved instruments.

The value of aircraft for Arctic exploration has been proved by the Norge as well as by Byrd's voyage. Her long journey from Italy to England, to Norway, to Russia, and to Spitzbergen was as free from trouble or disaster as the progress of an express train.

On May 11 the Norge started from King's Bay on her voyage of over two thousand miles from King's Bay, Spitz-

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bergen, to Point Barrow, Alaska, and thence six hundred miles farther to Nome. Amundsen, asked if he were bound for the Pole, said: "I don't know. I can be in the air a month with the Norge, and can fly anywhere."

While Byrd saw no land and no sign of life in his flight (part of which was over unexplored fields), it is considered quite probable that Amundsen's expedition may add materially to our geographical knowledge, for it is planned to pass directly over the center of the great unexplored area lying northeast of Alaska. It is pleasant to note that Byrd and Amundsen are warm friends and that their rivalry is one of achievement and not of envy.

If the Norge should reach Alaska within the week in which Byrd took his one-day jaunt to the Pole and back, that week will be the most eventful in the history of Arctic exploration.

The Britannica's New Editor

A GREAT work of reference and repository of useful knowledge requires a permanent editor-in-chief as much as does a great newspaper. In some ways, too, the qualifications are the same. A capable editor, whether of journal or encyclopædia, does not, as simple people used to suppose, know everything; but in both cases he must know how to find the writers and specialists who do, how to give harmonious tone to their combined efforts, how to judge the relative importance of topics and adjust proportion and space.

It is quite suitable, therefore, that the new editor of the Encyclopædia Britannica, James Louis Garvin, should be a practiced journalist and magazinist. He is best known as editor of the London "Observer," which under his control has in eighteen years grown from weakness to recognized vigor, with large influence in foreign and domestic affairs. It is a journal which has challenged public attention, criticism, and debate, and certainly has received all in large measure. Before he went to the "Observer" Mr. Garvin was editor of the London "Outlook;" still earlier he was a contributor of articles to the "Fortnightly Review." He is a thorough student of history, economics, and politics, and has a wide knowledge of current affairs.

The Britannica is always in process of being revised. Its system of supplementary volumes is admirable, and the gathering and preparation of material for future complete editions are continuous and elaborate. The work demands and receives scholarship, editorial judgment, and extreme care in verifying and comparing authorities. It has been in existence for over a hundred and fifty years. Its value is recognized the world over. The choice of a new editor-in-chief is a matter of public interest. Mr. Garvin may be congratulated on his appointment as the head of this important work.

Great Britain Not Seeing "Red"

THE millions of strikers in Great Britain do not want a civil war. That has been abundantly proved in the first week of the general action of the trade unions in sympathy with the miners. Probably in no other country in the world could so huge an industrial struggle be carried on with so little violence.

The unionists, in responding to the strike call, have given a demonstration of solidarity that cannot but impress even those who condemn the decision of their leaders. But, despite sporadic rioting in London, Glasgow, and smaller cities, there has been no direct threat to the authority of the Government. The issue has been shown to concern fundamentally wage scales and hours of labor—that is to say, the maintenance of a standard of living.

Wide World

Commander Richard E. Byrd

The precipitation of such a conflict was far easier in Great Britain, with its rigid and long-established division of classes, than it would be in America. No one likes to draw comfort from such spectacles. But it is indubitably true that one of the lessons of the British crisis is the immense advantage of a system like that of the United States, where the desirability of a high standard of living for all workers is coming to be more and more generally recognized in liberal wage scales and where freedom of movement from one class to another still is preserved. The best "open door" policy we have is the open door of economic and social opportunity.

Signs are appearing in Great Britain that a way out of the deadlock may be found. The emergency organization of the authorities has begun to function with a success which hardly could have been expected. Rail and bus transport is increasing. The vital supply of food is being maintained, with Hyde Park in London under guard as a huge commissary center for the metropolis. The cooperation of citizen volunteers is growing steadily. Many strikers, their own interests not directly involved in the coal-mine dispute, are reported to be drifting back to work. Unless the unions take more extreme measures or some outbreak of violence provokes a use of repressive force involving loss of life, which would harden the feeling on both sides into an obstinate fighting mood, a reasonably early solution seems possible.

Informal attempts to find a formula which would permit of a return to social peace are reported to be under way on the part of intermediaries between the unions and the Government. Lloyd George also has taken the lead in the House of Commons in calling on both the Government and the Labor Party leaders to take steps toward a settlement based on principles which have been advanced by the Archbishop of Canterbury and other leading churchmen. This would provide for a temporary guaranty of existing wage scales in the coal industry, pending a new agreement to be

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reached by arbitration. Any move designed to get discussion off the plane of the general strike and back to the plane of consideration of conditions in the coal industry is to be welcomed as a return to the real causes of the present trouble.

Three special articles on the present situation in Great Britain are published elsewhere in this issue.

War Again in North Africa

WORDS have been responsible for more than one war. The fact that there is only one word in the language of the Riff tribesmen of North Africa for "autonomy" and "independence" appears to have contributed to the breakdown of the long-drawn-out negotiations for peace between them and France and Spain. Abd-el-Krim, the indomitable Riffian leader, demanded through his emissaries what amounted to virtual independence; the spokesmen of France and Spain promised in reply what amounted to a large degree of autonomy. A deadlock developed out of the difference in understanding as to what the one Riffian word for these two conceptions meant. The result is the resumption of the warfare between the allied French and Spanish forces in Morocco and the rebellious tribesmen, which for two years past has smoldered and from time to time broken out into flame.

No observer could fail to have been impressed by the appeal for peace, couched in quaint ceremonious terms, which Abd-el-Krim published in March through the London "Times." There followed the parleys in Oudjda, which now have ended in failure and the renewal of attacks by the French troops. It is difficult to avoid the impression that the French and Spanish representatives have been playing, to some extent, with Abd-el-Krim. When the peace conference was under discussion in April, they demanded as a preliminary condition that their forces be allowed to advance unresisted at certain points which would strengthen their lines. While the negotiations were proceeding they took advantage of the lull in hostilities to make the very advances they had sought. Thus when the fighting began again they started from improved positions.

The advantage on the Riffian side appears to lie in the fact that the base of Abd-el-Krim's operations is in a part of the Spanish zone in Morocco. The Spanish forces so far have not been strong enough to penetrate to this base and dislodge him; and at the same time the Spanish authorities, fearing a possible extension of the territory France holds, have been reluctant to permit French troops to enter the Spanish zone and do it for them. Whether this difficulty will be worked out diplomatically in the present year remains to be seen.

Another Side of the War Debt Question

MANY years ago, in the days before the war, a representative of this paper was discussing with a foreign diplomat in London the probability of Turkey—then, as now, the *enfant terrible* of southeastern Europe—going to war with her neighbors. The near bankruptcy of the Sublime Porte was held in some quarters to be an invincible deterrent. The diplomat in question, who knew his Turkey well by hard experience, only smiled grimly when he was reminded of this fact. "Bankruptcy," he said, "never prevented a nation from going to war. It certainly has never prevented Turkey. When she cannot raise money for anything else, she can raise money for war."

There is a great deal of truth in this statement; and yet there can be no doubt that, among civilized nations today, with the appalling cost of the Great War daily brought home to them, the financial disaster involved in any fresh outbreak must act as a deterrent. This at least is the position on the whole debt question taken, recently, by Sir William Goode, the British economist, who played such an important part in the salvaging of Austria after the war.

"Another deterrent to war," writes Sir William, "may perhaps also be found in the unpopular policy of the United States in compelling the payment of war debts. It is annoying to us to have to pay so much to America, and it is not pleasant to have to follow the American lead and harry our former allies into 'settling up,' but there is much to be said for the practice as a moral factor against making war. When you know that you will indubitably have to pay back any money you borrow, whatever you may lose in life or in other ways, you are not so quick to borrow."

Heirs of the Boxers

DOES the fanaticism in China which made the Boxer movement possible still exist? We in America are, perhaps, likely to indulge the too fond hope that it has succumbed to modern, Occidentalized education. Read a young man's account of what he saw—or thinks he saw, which is the same thing so far as feeding the flame of fanaticism is concerned—a few weeks ago. He is a college student, and is said to be above the average in intelligence.

> One of my cousins called for me to go to see the members of the Red Spear Club exercising. In the center of an open place there was a square table on which a sharp sword was laid, eight pounds or more in weight. Thirty-two young men . . . were standing beside the table. They all faced to the north, where their god was supposed to be, knelt and prayed for a few minutes. After a while each of them took out a small parcel of paper ashes which was given to each of them by their teacher. They swallowed the ashes with water. As soon as they were ready to exercise one of the members got up without saying a single word, went to the table and took the sword. My cousin told me that this man was the one who was commanded by their god to do the exercise this time.
>
> As that man got hold of the sword he went to the members, who were now kneeling with their upper bodies bare and hands folded before their faces, motionless and breathless. He lifted the sword high in the air and struck hard on the back of one of the members. I . . . thought that this man might be hurt if not killed, but I was relieved very soon, for I saw that he was not wounded at all. Every member there was struck several times, and no one was hurt. I wondered if I was dreaming, but I found out that I was not. So now I believe that the members of the Red Spear Club are sword proof.

They are reputed to be also bullet proof, but the young student has not yet accepted that as a fact, "because," he writes, "I have not seen it with my own eyes, as I did see that they were sword proof."

The East yields to the West but slowly. Its superstition counts centuries where our science counts years. If this thing is so real to an intellectual young Chinese in college, what may it not be to the common run of Chinese?

The Red Spear Club might be a dangerous weapon in the hands of an unscrupulous leader. Thus far it appears to have served a useful purpose in defending communities against the ravages of the soldier-bandit, a character all too common in China, and one not likely to

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humor the hallucination of Red Spear invulnerability. When such a superstition comes unscathed through bandit battles, it must be deep-seated.

Nonagenarians

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, the perennial, has recently celebrated his ninety-second birthday, and now comes Uncle Joe Cannon, the sage of Danville, Illinois, passing his ninetieth mile-post. Both gentlemen are Republicans, and so disprove the adage that the good die young. Both men have led active lives, have undergone great strain, and cannot be said to have obeyed any rules. One of their contemporaries, Henry Dayton, of Greenwich, Connecticut, who will reach ninety-two in September, travels to New York every day and carries on a considerable business as an insurance broker. Dr. Charles W. Eliot is still with us as mentor and guide. All these stout specimens look with scorn upon the weaklings who succumb at threescore and ten. Some one should move that this dead-line be expunged from the Bible as a malignant suggestion—to quote Christian Science. The example set by the sturdy quartet noted ought to be more generally followed.

The Church Press

THE religious press of this country, so powerful a half-century ago, is now having a hard struggle for existence, and, unfortunately, some of the best of the church papers find it a losing battle.

"Christian Work," an influential religious magazine since 1850, has suspended publication. "The Continent," leading Presbyterian weekly and founded in 1870, has come to an end. Their readers are being served, respectively, by the "Christian Century" and the "Presbyterian Advance." But the powerful organ, "Christian Work," so ably edited, first by Dr. T. De Witt Talmage and then by Dr. William M. Taylor, Dr. Joseph Newton Hallock, and Dr. Frederick Lynch, and the Presbyterian weekly made so strong by Dr. William C. Gray, Dr. Nolan R. Best, and Oliver R. Williamson, no longer exist.

The several journals representing the Methodist Episcopal Church recently reported a loss of $767,346 for the past quadrennium. The "Churchman," the liberal weekly of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is now engaged in a drive for a $250,000 fund for working capital in order that it may continue publication. Other church papers are in similar predicaments.

Less than one hundred years ago the religious journals had more influence than any other papers in this country. In 1830 the circulation of church papers in New York City exceeded the circulation of all secular periodicals. The church press maintained its position of importance all through the nineteenth century. Writing in 1888, Bryce mentions the immense influence of the religious weeklies in the United States. With the turn of the new century, church papers began to lose their hold upon the general reader. Ever since then they have encountered financial difficulties and have been fighting for their lives. Dr. William E. Gilroy, editor of the "Congregationalist," telling of a recent group meeting of church editors, writes:

> Very seriously and unanimously they were agreed that the outlook for religious journalism is exceedingly dark unless the Church can be roused to see the need of grappling with the problem. . . . All were agreed that the conditions under which religious journalism must be carried on have changed as irrevocably as the conditions attending educational and other activities of the Church, and that if journalism is to continue as an effective agency in the service of the Church, there must be a revaluation of its place and purpose and provision for more adequate support, and possibly a different basis of support.

What are the reasons why these publications which were once so strong are now so weak?

A comparison of the religious and secular press of the early nineteenth century shows them to be almost identical in typography and content. They both devoted considerable space to educational articles and the like. Their fields of discussion were the same. The conditions of competition, therefore, were nearly equal, with a possible advantage on the side of the church papers. During the greater part of the nineteenth century it was the custom to read the religious papers from cover to cover after the Sunday afternoon nap. For a considerable period there were no secular Sunday papers, and for a long time after their appearance it was not considered respectable to buy or read one. To-day, according to the "Western Christian Advocate," only one in seventeen of the Presbyterians reads a religious paper. Members of the Lutheran Church have exactly the same record. The Methodist readers of a religious paper are only one in thirteen, and the Disciples of Christ, one in nine. Least loyal of all to their press are the Episcopalians, only one in forty-four of whom read a church paper.

As the art of printing developed, secular journals steadily improved their typographical make-up, used more illustrations, popularized their style, and developed a great news interest. While the secular papers were making these advances and adapting not only their editorial content to the interests of the day, but also adopting the most modern salesmanship methods in building up circulations, the religious press remained stationary—in fact, it narrowed its fields of discussion. Periodical production costs have increased far beyond subscription returns. The secular press was well able to meet this added expense by virtue of the enormous rise in revenue from the rapidly increasing advertising business. The time came when large amounts of money were appropriated for National advertising, but on account of the old-fashioned appearance of Church papers, their diminishing influence, and their lack of proper capital to compete with the sales organizations of the secular press, they fell behind in advertising. Though the religious papers still circulate among about twelve million people, their subscription prices, in the main, remain about the same as they were fifty years ago. Naturally enough, they have been unable to make ends meet. Some have been kept alive by large donations from wealthy church folk, but as the younger generation succeed to the fortunes of these benefactors they find other uses for their money. Thus cut adrift, church papers find it most difficult, if not impossible, to carry on.

The religious press is a great influence for good in this country. We strongly urge church members to support their denominational organs. As long as denominations exist there must be denominational papers. Few of them, however, are narrow and sectarian in spirit. In the main they are far in advance of the rank and file of the denomination they serve. Keen-minded and competent editors of some of the leading religious journals, in spite of annual deficits and lack of proper working capital, have constantly improved their publications.

Writing on this subject, Dr. Guy

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Emery Shipler, editor of the "Church man," says:

I know the editors of the leading religious publications in America. Nowhere in the churches can one find a more consecrated or more able group of men. They are determined to bring home to their various communions a consciousness of the value of the contribution they are making to religious life. Every one of them knows full well the degree to which he fails to attain the ideals he harbors for his publication. On every side he sees writers with great messages, whose work he longs to incorporate in the pages of his journal; but along every foot of his daily pathway he comes face to face with the specter of poverty; and it haunts his dreams at night. Each mail of each day brings to his desk advice and criticism, commendation and denunciation. All this he values and will continue to value; but he looks forward to the time when, in addition to such counsel, he will have available the funds necessary for an approach to his ideals.

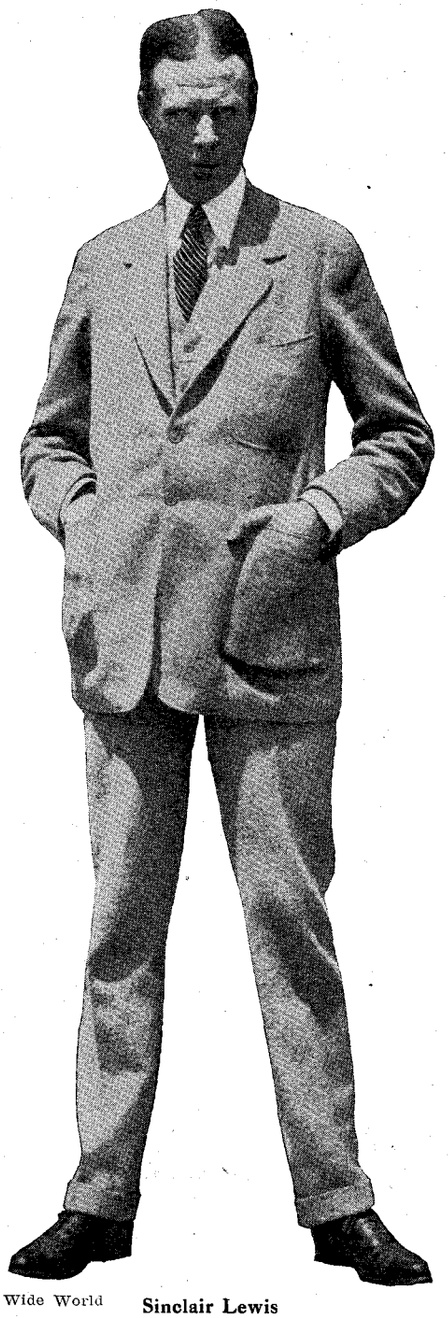
Most people greatly underestimate the influence of these journals. Their abandonment would be a great loss to the cause of religious education, the promotion of ethical truths, and the maintenance of honest and fearless journalism.

Our best colleges need endowment. If the church press cannot be maintained by income from its subscribers and advertisers, why should it not be endowed? There are few better ways in which funds for church purposes can be used.

Prizes and Principles

IN declining the Pulitzer award to his "Arrowsmith" as the best novel of 1925 Mr. Sinclair Lewis embraced eagerly the opportunity to present his dislike and disapproval of all prize-giving in literature and art and of the Pulitzer definitions of merit in particular.

There is point in both these criticisms, although they are too sweeping and too vehement. It is absurd to say that because of the existing offers of prizes and literary honors "every compulsion is put upon writers to become safe, polite, obedient, and sterile" or that in time to come the administrators of the Pulitzer awards may become "a supreme court, a college of cardinals, so rooted and so sacred that to challenge them will be to commit blasphemy." It is true, however, that there is some danger that contestants may be led by prize offers to follow to excess the literary fashion of the moment or to strive for high lights and



Wide World **Sinclair Lewis**

startling effects rather than for sound art and literary value.

But is there any novelists' prize equal in money value, publicity, or fame to that which comes from a "best seller"? If Mr. Lewis feels that he is tempted by a $1,000 prize from the Pulitzer committee, what must be the temptation to which he is hourly subjected from the sale of his own works? Should he not, therefore, repudiate and reject the royalties from his publisher—or at least devote them all to some charity like a home for indigent but proud novelists? To the ordinary writer, who can only imagine experiencing the luxury which Mr. Lewis enjoys, this waving aside of a crown must seem vainglorious.

If Mr. Lewis were a consummate artist, or even an exceptionally skilled craftsman, there might be more disposition on the part of literary people to take his suggestion more seriously. But Mr. Lewis's achievement has not been that of an artist, or craftsman, so much as that of a slogan maker. He has equaled in ingenuity and in a sense of what the public wants in the way of phrases the unknown inventor of the word "kodak." In the phrase "Main Street" and in the name "Babbitt" he has created additions to the vocabulary of modern man. It can hardly be said that he has certainly added otherwise to permanent literature.

A generation ago it was an accepted belief that prize-winning novels were almost invariably wretched specimens of the art of fiction. This is not true of recent years. Awards for excellence have recognized such works as Miss Ferber's "So Big," Margaret Wilson's "The Able McLaughlins," Zona Gale's play based on "Miss Lulu Bett," and Willa Cather's "One of Ours." Among the Nobel prize winners in literature are such names as Tagore, Sienkiewicz, and Romain Rolland. A prize novel is no longer a joke, whatever else it may be. And the same holds true of other departments of literary production. There is always a difference of opinion as to what is the best, but the general level of worth has been reasonably high.

We agree with Mr. Lewis that the Pulitzer requirement as to fiction that it should represent "the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood" lays too much stress on purpose and not enough on art; but wide critical liberty is left to the judges, and nowadays critics are not likely to lean unduly toward a novel because it is purposeful.

Mr. Lewis seems to make no distinction between prize competitions and awards for works already published. Certainly he did not write or publish "Arrowsmith" with a view to any possible prize, any more than Senator Beveridge wrote for that purpose his great book on John Marshall, which is also honored in this year's Pulitzer awards. There is a wide difference between sitting down anxiously and feverishly in order to compete for a prize offered by a publisher and receiving recognition for a published work which has already been judged by the reading public. It is the prize contest which in the past was not a benefit to true creative genius.

There has been some tendency to dis-

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miss Mr. Lewis's protest as a bid for "publicity, going as well as coming." He might retort that he was not in need of publicity. The better view is that he has started a proper discussion of an interesting and debatable question.

Pedagogics

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

IT is a little singular that one of the most important scientific terms in the history of civilization is extremely unpopular. I refer to the word "pedagogy" or "pedagogics." It comes from a Greek word meaning the training of children, and I suppose there can be no science, certainly no social science, more important than that. Yet the average man would probably be less offended if called a bootlegger than if he were accused of being a pedagogue. Lexicographers, men of letters, and teachers unite in defining a pedagogue as a conceited, narrow-minded person. This unpopularity of the term cannot be because it is derived from the Greek. I suspect that the unpopularity of the pedagogue comes, not from his purposes, or philological ancestry, but from his methods. This suspicion is confirmed by what has happened in the case of two other representatives of modern social science whose designations have a classic origin. We regard the electrician with respect, although his name is Greek. But the Latin name of the plumber does not protect him from gibes and jokes. The plumber is really a scientist. He must know something about hydrostatics and the effects of ferric hydroxid. A modern household can get on much better with broken-down electric wires than it can with burst water pipes. Nevertheless we go on jeering at the plumber and touching our hats to the electrician. Just as I began to write this article I ran across a joke in the local paper of the country town where I am spending the present month:

She—I think these slow motion pictures are tiresome.

He—This isn't a slow motion picture. This is a view of a plumber working at top speed.

Here is the key of the pedagogical problem. It is their methods that have brought so many pedagogues into disrepute. One of the greatest teachers of all time, Socrates, had no method, but was content with merely being himself. In the mistaken belief that method is the essence of teaching, we try to ascribe it to the great Greek teacher and speak of the Socratic Method. But this is unfair to him. He had logic, wisdom, and a knowledge of the human mind and heart, but he was the least methodical of all the great teachers of whom we have any record.

Two books[1] have recently come into my hands, one by gift, one by chance, which bear out the contention that personality and not method makes the great teacher. Both are by pedagogues, using that term in its best sense. The first is by Dr. Charles F. Thwing, President Emeritus of Western Reserve University, and is entitled "The College President." The book is concerned with the office, functions, and personality of that important educational executive, and it treats of his relations with the student body, with the public, and with his official and professional colleagues. Without being didactic it is extremely suggestive. In it I find a quotation from an address by Senator Elihu Root on his own Alma Mater, Hamilton College. Mr. Root names half a dozen professors of Hamilton in his youth, among them his father and brother, and then says:

> Their students doubtless soon forgot the most of what they learned from book and lecture; but their students never could escape the deep and lasting impressions upon their characters, their tastes, and their intellectual methods. These professors were poor as the world goes, but they had a wealth that money cannot create. They loved their subjects and were happy in their work. They rejoiced in the exercise of their powers. They were content with simple pleasures. They filled the atmosphere about them with an enthusiasm for learning and literature. They sought for truth as one who strives in a game. They never talked or thought about money or investments or profits. They took little heed of all those things for which men are striving and wearing out their lives in the market-places of a materialistic civilization.
>
> For a boy to live with such men, to be close to them during four of the most impressionable years of youth, to observe and become accustomed to their simple and sincere lives, without money, made happy by the pleasures of the intellect and taste, to get their standards and become impressed by their estimates of the values of life, and to learn enough out of books in the meantime to understand it all—that is an education beyond price.

This is a beautiful interpretation of true pedagogics and deserves to be put alongside of Huxley's definition of education, which, although I have quoted it before, is certainly good enough to repeat more than once:

> That man, I think, has had a liberal education who has been so trained in his youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that as a mechanism it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear cold logic engine, with all its parts of equal strength and in smooth working order; ready, like a steam-engine, to be turned to any kind of work, and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of nature and of the laws of her operations; one who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself.

The other of the two books which I mentioned above is also pedagogical—that is to say, it is a text-book prepared for high school students by Mr. John M. Avent, Principal of the Curtis High School, on Staten Island. It is entitled "A Book of Modern Essays." The first essay of the little handy volume—its leading position indicating the value which Principal Avent places upon it—is by William James. William James is the philosopher who "wrote like a novelist" and stands high among the great teachers that America has produced. Being a philosopher and a teacher, William James, in discussing, as he does in this essay, "The Social Value of the College Bred," might have been expected to say something about the methods of pedagogics as a technical science. But no. He dwells, as Mr. Root does, upon the paramount importance of personality. He advocates, to be sure, the teaching of the "humanities," including Greek and Latin, but they are to be taught in order to make us familiar with not merely the best that has been thought and said in the world—to use Matthew Arnold's fa-

[1] The College President. By Charles F. Thwing, LL.D. The Macmillan Company, New York.

A Book of Modern Essays. Edited by John M. Avent. Allyn & Bacon, Boston.

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mous dictum—but to make us familiar with the best men that have lived in the world. Here are his words:

> You can give humanistic value to almost anything by teaching it historically. Geology, economics, mechanics, are humanities when taught with reference to the successive achievements of the geniuses to which these scientists owe their being. Not taught thus literature remains grammar, art a catalogue, history a list of dates, and natural science a sheet of formulas and weights and measures.
>
> The sifting of human creations!—nothing less than this is what we ought to mean by the humanities. Essentially this means biography; what our colleges should teach is, therefore, biographical history, that not of politics merely, but of anything and everything so far as human efforts and conquest are factors that have played their part. Studying in this way, we learn what types of activity have stood the test of time; we acquire standards of the excellent and durable. . . .
>
> The sense for human superiority ought, then, to be considered our line, as boring subways is the engineer's line and the surgeon's is appendicitis. Our colleges ought to have lit up in us a lasting relish for the better kind of man, a loss of appetite for mediocrities, and a disgust for cheapjacks. . . . The best claim we can make for the higher education, the best single phrase in which we can tell what it ought to do for us, is, then, exactly what I said: it should enable us to *know a good man when we see him.*

With William James's simple but conclusive definition of the goal of higher education I leave the subject of pedagogics—and it could not be left in better hands.

Britain's "Revolution"

I—Britain in Strike Time

A Special Cable Despatch to The Outlook from

HAROLD E. SCARBOROUGH

ENGLAND to-night is a land of tired men and worried women. Five days of general strike have passed without a single shot being fired or a death reported; but never, even in the darkest days of the war, has the social, economic, or political structure of this nation been subjected to such terrific strain. At every moment during these five days there have been chances for some false step which would have precipitated a conflict such as has not been witnessed in this island since Cromwell and his Ironsides swept away the Stuart monarchy. That some spark has not yet fired the powder magazine—I use the qualification advisedly, because we who watch through the small hours in London's newspaper offices know that every telegram which arrives from the provinces may mean the beginning of a new era in British history—constitutes a remarkable tribute to the self-control of this race. Before me as I write lies a copy of The Outlook of June 1, 1921, in which I wrote, dealing with a general strike which had then failed to come off: "It is when the stage is set for revolution, . . . when a general death struggle between capital and labor is brewing, . . . that that steadying instinct, the heritage of centuries of rights won by political action instead of force, comes into play." Those words are as true to-day as they were five years ago.

Steadying instincts again come into play. But much water has flowed down the Thames these past five years. Then Britain had emerged from the war, battered but triumphant and confident. Lloyd George's "Land fit for heroes" had not yet become a mockery and a bitter jest to be bandied about. Hardly a man in the whole country saw clearly how long and how wearisome England's process of national convalescence was going to be. It has taken just these five years for England to reach the parting of the ways.

When the general strike began at midnight on Monday, May 3, it meant that the haves and have-nots of the population had decided to try conclusions. It is absurd to say, as the London "Times" said editorially, that the strike represents the efforts of four million trade-unionists to rule the nation. It represents the effort of at least fifteen million people—for the trade-unionists have families—to establish the principle that if there is not enough to go around there will have to be a change in the methods of sharing what there is.

THE indication that the people in general recognize this, even if the Government and the newspapers do not, is shown by the extreme gravity and anxiety evident on the faces of people in all ranks of life. Youths of eighteen who were children when the war ended, and who know nothing of suffering and bloodshed at first hand, are the only people in London who go about smiling. For them this week has meant pleasurable excitement, whether they are volunteering from Mayfair homes to drive strike-breaking motor busses, or whether they lounge around Hackney streets waiting for something to turn up which promises a prospect of action. Generally speaking, neither working class nor upper and middle classes have accepted this struggle with enthusiasm. Both know too well what it means.

Consider and examine for a moment the position of a typical member of each class.

First of all, take the average trade-unionist, say a carpenter. He is supposed to be striking because of sympathy with miners who have refused to accept wage reductions. In all probability, our carpenter has never seen a miner in his life. He cannot hope to understand the complicated, technical arguments which have raged about the question whether the mine industry can afford to continue paying present wage rates. He knows only that his union has told him to strike because a general strike is the only means of avoiding wage reductions throughout all industry. To-night this carpenter is not too badly off. He has collected a couple of pounds due on this week's wages, and the supplies of food for his house have not given out yet. But his wife has been told at the local co-operative store that credit won't be granted in this strike, and she knows that by next Saturday the one pound which her husband will receive in strike pay cannot by any possibility be stretched to cover rent and food for seven days. Both the carpenter and his wife see the prospect of first themselves and then their children going hungry. Will he go back to work when the pinch comes, or will he, thinking that for the first time in British history a definite struggle has been joined between the haves and have-nots, proceed to go out and get food by fair means or foul? To-night this is the

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thought which is passing through the minds of three out of four trade-unionists.

Secondly, take a typical middle-class professional man—say a man earning ten pounds weekly as manager of a department in a publishing house. He also has a family, and his salary does not leave him very much margin for savings. The strike of the mechanical departments has brought about a complete cessation of his firm's activities. This week his salary has been paid. Next week it may or may not be. Shall he volunteer to run a motor bus at the trade-union wages the company is willing to pay—and perhaps have his head broken by a half-brick thrown by some ruffian? Shall he stand aside, letting others fight it out, but seeing his own fundamental problem of existence—how to secure sufficient food—trend inexorably along with the same parallel as the carpenter's? Or shall he exercise such power as he possesses on the Government to capitulate or to compromise before the general strike?

Thirdly, take a typically fairly rich man. He is not a country squire any longer, but owner and operator of a factory which nets him even in these days some £5,000 annually. Life, on the whole, is fairly pleasant for this man. He manages to keep his town house, and his country house, and several servants—in a word, to live normally far removed from any possibility of want. A week's strike has closed his factory and a few contracts have been canceled. This is only a mild irritation. But meanwhile his overhead costs are going on. His reserves will stand the strain for several weeks, but he cannot get away from the disagreeable fear that his banker may be unable to carry him along when the reserves are exhausted. This man sees quite clearly that if worst came to worst and civil war ensued he would stand to lose comparatively more than either of our two other typical cases. Shall he who carries some real weight with the Government agree to fight to a finish once and for all? Shall he take a chance that his Belgravia house will become as derelict as mansions in Moscow which twelve years ago were as prosperous as his own? Or shall he decide for safety first? It might be said that all these questions were raised and answered in August, 1914. But they were not. Then instinct took Britain into war, and reason began to function afterward. To-day there is little glory to be had, whatever is done—and England from top to bottom has learned that you cannot eat glory, anyhow.

For all my three classes this decision is not something academic. It has got to be faced now, and has been faced this week. Not fifty feet from where I write the owner of a small paper factory is automatically pulling dandelions out of the lawn of his suburban home; but I would know from his concentrated expression, even if he had not told me so an hour ago, that he is worrying about the future. For the blight which the general strike is laying upon life here is not any joke. We in London feel it chiefly as yet as an inconvenience. The milkman comes as usual; but your usual store cannot deliver your orders, and you must walk to fetch your food or get it in your car—and gasoline has already gone up. Tubes and busses are running skeleton services manned by volunteers, but there are no taxis. Half the theaters are closed. There are no newspapers as we knew the term last week. We do not know at what moment our gas and electricity may cease functioning. And, above and beyond these things, the great basic industries of the country have slowed down. As a newspaper man I do not need to see Stanley Baldwin's face, which has aged five years in the past five days, or to hear Ramsay MacDonald's weak voice over my telephone, to realize that the country is very seriously worried. It hasn't got the wind up. The Government's control of essential services has functioned fairly well; but the country is running on momentum, and the depleted reserve is not being replenished.

YET with all this the strike's first week has in no way resembled social revolution. London's magnificent policemen have been reinforced by reserves, but not one of them carries a revolver. Troops are being ostentatiously kept off the streets. England's classes have largely kept to their water-tight compartments. No mobs from London's East End invade the West End. Yesterday a member of the New York "Herald Tribune" staff happened to be in Stepney, which is a distinctly slum and lower-class neighborhood. Everything was as quiet as Sunday. But a delightful study of comparative values was provided by an overheard remark of one girl to another: "Go dahn into Poplar? Not half! I ain't ahskin' for it!" To the average middle-class mind Poplar and Stepney are as alike as two peas. A friend of mine who has a Rolls-Royce car lost his way yesterday in South London—in Old Kent Road. He couldn't find a policeman to direct him, but three strike pickets courteously rode five blocks with him to show him the proper turning. Domestic servants retain their habitual politeness.

So far as physical violence is concerned, both sides have fought in kid gloves. The Government forces have been extremely tactful, and the Trade Union Council has given strikers strict orders against any semblance of disorder or provocation. The five days of the strike have seen a good many paving stones flying about, one or two nasty clashes between police and mobs, and some cases of property damage. These incidents have increased day by day, like the curve on a fever chart. The Trade Union Council claims that most of the excesses have been acts of sheer hooliganism committed by men who are not trade-unionists at all. This, like most generalizations, is probably partly accurate, partly misleading. But its insistence upon this point has been so marked that I do not believe the majority of the people look upon the strike as in any sense a social revolution.

IN the broader sense, of course, that is exactly what it is. As a rule, movements which flare up in other countries germinate slowly in England. Every responsible labor leader may swear that no challenge is intended to constitutionalism; and it is certainly true that social and constitutional revolution need not necessarily be synonymous. None the less concerted idleness on the part of four million men, backed up by the sympathy assent of ten million or so other people out of a population of forty millions, means that three-eighths of the nation has echoed G. K. Chesterton's "Song of the Wheels," written during the railway strike of 1911:

> Call upon the wheels, master, call upon the wheels;
> We are taking rest, master, finding how it feels.
> Yea, the wheels are mighty gods—set them going then!
> We are only men, master, have you heard of men?

These are the have-nots. They may not intend a challenge of government as such, but fundamentally they are challenging any government based upon the capitalist and economic philosophies as we know them to-day. They have reached but not crossed their Rubicon.

I do not rule out the possibility of compromise at this hour, or even at a later one. As a matter of fact, I am quite sure both Cabinet and Trade Union Council, despite their professions of confidence, are frightened by the specter they have evoked. Unless there is to be civil war, any ending of the strike now must partake more or less of the nature of a compromise, however

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much it may appear a superficial victory for one side or another. But at long last the challenge has been made. This very fact has carried a step further the reorientation of the progress of the British body politic, with all that this implies, in its effect upon the British Commonwealth of Nations and, indeed, the world.

London, May 9, 1926.

II—The Menace to Parliamentary Government

A survey of the political aspects of the strike by

P. W. WILSON

TO every revolt, whether it be economic, political, or literary, there is a cause. It may succeed; it may fail; but there were explosives before the explosion.

Nine out of ten strikers in Britain would tell you that the miners have been locked out; that an unfair reduction in their low wages has been demanded; that the standard of life, not only in Britain, but throughout Europe, is threatened; and that the workers must support the miners lest the wage-earners as a whole be crushed.

I should not be candid if I did not confess frankly that successive British Governments have furnished reasons for the strikers' point of view. Great Britain was fifty years late settling the Irish Question. And a heavy price did she pay for her procrastination. She is twenty years late over reforming her coal mines. If the miners are stubborn, be it not forgotten that the managers have failed to manage.

Losing patience, Ireland removed her case from the High Court of Parliament and won it by violence. The question now is whether Labor shall be permitted to follow this precedent. It is the gravest constitutional question that has ever arisen in Britain since her history began.

The answer of the average Briton is, not that Parliament has been wisely guided or efficient, but that, despite unwise guidance and inefficiency, Parliament must remain supreme. On this issue Britain has staked her navy, her army, her air service, her credit, and her throne itself. She prefers Parliament, with its admitted failures, to any other authority, whatever might or might not be its successes.

A STRIKE, as hitherto understood, has been a measure taken by organized workers who wish to bring pressure to bear on their employers. No such strike has been regarded as seditious.

This present strike, however, is not directed against employers. The miners do not suggest that wages at the present rate can be maintained by the coal-owners They know that if those wages are to be maintained Parliament must continue to furnish a subsidy. The strike is therefore a demonstrable endeavor by private citizens, acting in conspiracy, to compel Parliament to put public money into their own pockets.

Labor has every right to debate the matter in the House of Commons, to vote in the House against the Government, and to organize a vote in the constituencies. But it is not by the vote that Labor is proceeding. It is by a stoppage of work. And the stoppage actually includes the printing of Parliamentary reports. In words that will be quoted for all time to come, Mr. Speaker Whitley has declared that, even if the electric light is turned out, the House shall sit and conduct its business.

A Parliament is only possible where there is this freedom of deliberation. For this liberty of debate the House of Commons fought the Stuarts. It was the attempt of the King to arrest the five members that plunged England into civil war. And to-day no messenger from the King is admitted to the bar of the House without the consent of the Speaker.

Not less determined has been Parliament to resist coercion by any organized body of the people. No procession is permitted within a mile of Parliament when in session. And for any persons to seek by compulsion to overawe Parliament is treason-felony. In the opinion of all of Britain's responsible statesmen, this is the situation which was developed.

LABOR has long had its legislature, with an executive responsible to that legislature. The legislature of Labor is the Trade Union Congress. The executive is the General Committee. It is this General Committee which has called the general strike.

If the General Committee prevails, it means that authority over national finance has passed from Parliament to the Trade Union Congress. Any such transference of sovereign authority is described by the historian as a revolution.

A revolution, like every other phenomenon, must be judged on its merits. No one to-day condemns the French Revolution or the Revolution amid which was born the United States. The sole question is, then, whether an assumption of sovereignty by the Trade Union Congress would or would not be an advance towards a larger well-being.

In Russia precisely this revolution was accomplished. The Duma, or Parliament, was abolished. The Soviet, or Trade Union Congress, took its place. Does Britain wish to change her House of Commons for a Soviet?

THE trouble in the mines is a failure to meet foreign competition. Now, whatever else is or is not true of the Soviet Republic, one thing is certain—it has reduced industrial output and decreased industrial efficiency. Russia may recover from the blow. But after seven years of peace the recovery is only beginning, and it is due, not to Communism, but to the gradual abandonment of Communism.

With her crowded island, Britain cannot face seven years of production cut to one-half, as in Russia. It would be no remedy. On the contrary, it would mean famine. To substitute a Soviet for the House of Commons would be, judging by Russian experience, a desperate aggravation of the disease.

Hitherto all changes in the British Constitution have meant a broader franchise and a direct election by voters, safeguarded from intimidation. The change to a Soviet would mean, as in Russia, a restricted franchise and an indirect election.

For the Trade Union Congress no citizen has a vote unless he holds a trade-union ticket. Almost all women are disqualified, with practically the whole middle class. Former Prime Minister MacDonald himself is ineligible to vote or to be voted for in the Soviet, as suggested. And the entire body of intellectuals in Britain would be subjected to political obliteration.

The Trade Union Congress itself, if substituted for Parliament, would not be free. It would be liable to precisely the same coercion which to-day menaces the House of Commons. Governed by a Soviet, Britain would still have to be ready for general strikes.

It is arguable that, with authority

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transferred to the Trade Union Congress, Parliament might continue as a survival, like the Privy Council. Conceivably, the King might remain on his throne. But there would have arisen in Britain what to the Merovingians would be known as a Mayor of the Palace, and to the Mikado a Shogun. The new sovereignty would be the substance; the old sovereignty would be the shadow.

In Russia the sovereignty did change. The legislature of the industrial producers ousted the Parliament of the nation, composed of peasants. That was because the peasants were scattered, while the producers held the cities. But all of Britain is to-day one city. And the majority is as near as the minority to the seat of power. The majority includes the army, the navy, and the air force. And it has shown itself to be capable of a rapid and powerful organization.

UNDER the circumstances, I need not consider what would be left of the British Commonwealth if the strike were to succeed. The general strike has already failed.

But there remains a serious issue which will have to be faced. The entire body of strikers, outside the mines, has broken contract. Each wage-earner quitting work without notice has rendered himself liable to an action for damages. Each union official so persuading the wage-earners is not less liable. And the damages run to hundreds of millions of dollars.

To recover these losses from Labor is impossible. But it may be taken as certain that the trade union will be subject in the future to a strict control. Its immunity from action in the civil courts will be challenged and possibly canceled. And it will be debarred absolutely from imposing on its members a political levy.

These are prophecies. I admit it. But no organization, however powerful, can make revolution and fail without paying the penalty for its reckless folly.

III—Britain's Industrial Organization

Special Correspondence by

WILLIAM C. GREGG

I WILL not tire you with statistics. The population of England sixty years ago was enough for its small area. Since that time the number of inhabitants has doubled.

Belgium is generally believed to be the most densely populated country in Europe. That is a mistake. According to the World Almanac (1926), the population of England per square mile was 701 persons, while in Belgium there were only 648 persons.

Germany and Italy had about half that number, while France had only 184 people per square mile. China and India have much less than half the English population per square mile.

Now this being so, it follows that England must "watch her step" if she successfully supports her prodigious family.

The American farmers who read this can scratch their heads over what would happen if there were 700 people on every section of land in the Middle West. The State of Iowa now has 45 inhabitants per square mile, and is sitting up nights with her troubles.

ONE-THIRD of England's people are in ten cities. Before the Great War they were busy with manufacture and shipping. Then their wages were lower, taxes less, rents cheaper, and they competed successfully with Germany, Belgium, and France for world commerce. In addition, England owned more of the rest of the world in 1910 than she does to-day, getting more foreign-produced interest and profits to spend at home. She owed no foreign debt to hang like a millstone around her neck.

Then England was a highly organized country, raising only half her food, but making things for all the world, furnishing ships for over half the world commerce, and financing world loans both public and private, the proceeds generally being spent in England. If she financed a railroad in Argentina, she held the majority of the bonds and the stock, and sold the railroad its equipment.

Up to the World War England had had sixty years of uninterrupted prosperity, accumulating a surprisingly large share of the world's wealth. This wealth was entirely in the hands of its political and financial aristocracy. The laboring classes only produced the actual goods which England shipped. They had no part in the great financial ventures which doubled England's capital every decade. For it must be understood that as London became more and more the world money center, the world was working more and more for the English moneyed classes, which operated all over the world, but always through London. Their stocks and bonds were in London safety vaults; so also were their shipping and bank shares.

During these prosperous sixty years the class lines between capital and labor were not softened. It is hard for an American to understand the class distinctions in England. If you are on a steamer sailing around the world and meet a globe-trotting Englishman on board, you find him a good fellow; he jokes with you and all but slaps you on the back at short acquaintance. But suppose you introduce him to another Englishman whom you have casually met. What a scene is enacted in cautious approach! Until each Englishman knows the other's social position at home there is no hope of cordiality, and if the information finally obtained does not rate them both to their social satisfaction they will never mix.

It is the same way with English labor; a skilled workman is not in the same class with the man who waits on him, and the family nursemaid will not sit down at the same table with the cook. I don't mean to say that such class distinctions are like the castes in India, but you would be surprised at the distinct social divisions in England.

The English labor element during the said sixty prosperous years worked hard on the organization of unions and the increase of wages. It succeeded in putting the price of employment higher in England than in any other European country. In 1906 I found that a mechanic was being paid per hour in England 20 cents, in Germany 15 cents, in Belgium 10 cents. On this basis, with the great prosperity of her capitalist class England was nearly holding her own in the export of manufactured goods. But there was little love lost between the manufacturers and the workmen. Very little corporation stock was owned by laborers and very little of their earnings went into homes or interest-bearing bank deposits. Their wages, although the highest in Europe, did not permit them to accumulate much wealth, as they measured the wealth displayed by the capitalist class. They spent a substantial share of their possible savings in drink, in betting, and in careless living.

NEXT came the World War, which for four years artificially employed every available man and woman at

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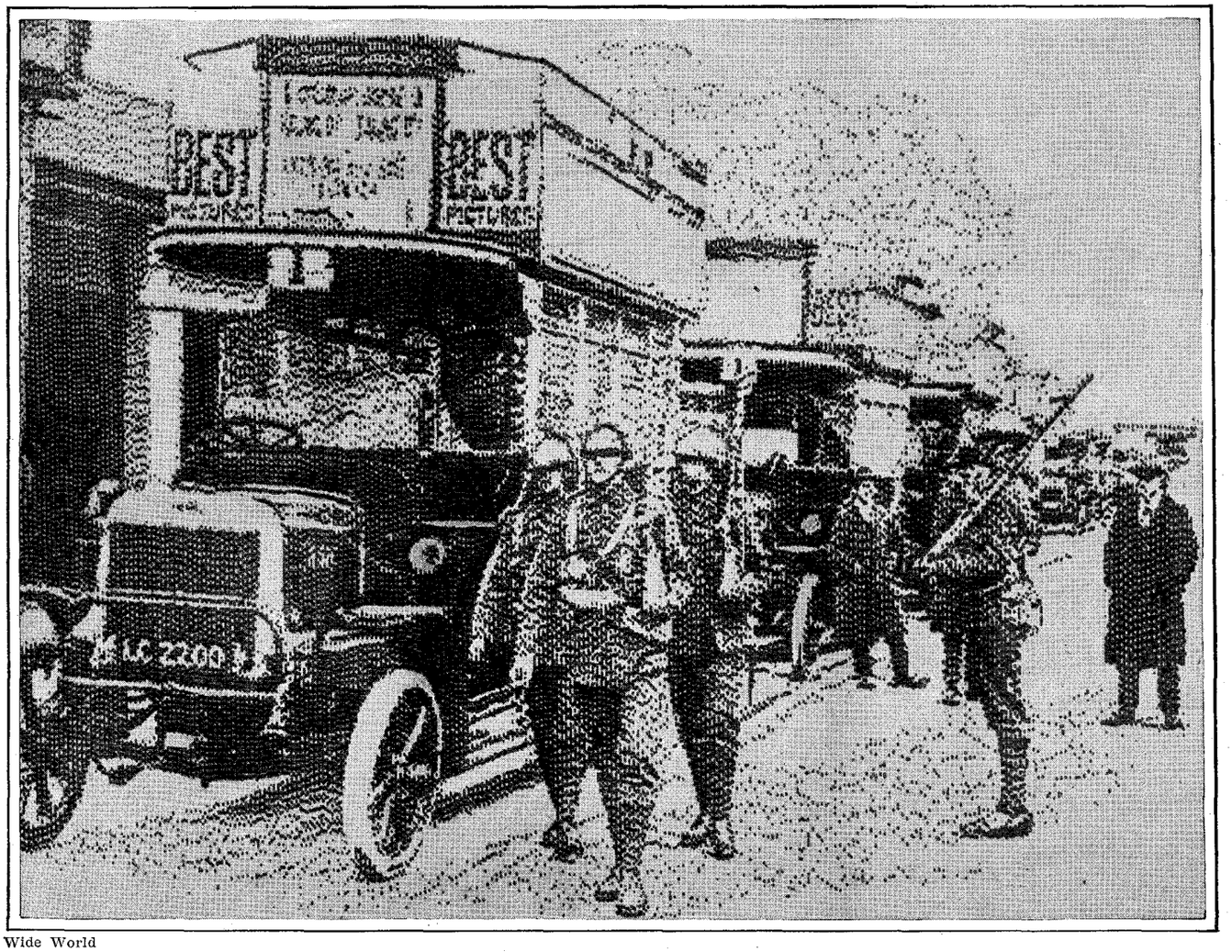

Wide World

This photograph was taken in London and transmitted here by radio. It shows the English troops wearing steel helmets and carrying full field equipment, guarding London omnibuses in front of a garage to prevent damage by strikers

largely increased wages. It inflated all prices by abnormal demand. It issued British bonds by the billions and borrowed other billions from America. In the latter transaction a vast amount of British-owned foreign stocks and bonds were sold to America, the income of which we now enjoy.

It is not recorded that the British workman saved much of his war prosperity. The war ended with his unions strong, his wages high, and his class consciousness increased. But the capitalist class was a squeezed lemon. Its job was to reorganize and finance peace-time commerce under the handicap of high wages, high taxes, and a depreciated currency. It simply did not have the power to do it.

Much of its old foreign trade was dead, and much was lost because of the competition of other countries. So *unemployment* appeared in England, to add to its worries and taxes. Wages came down, of course, but were always much higher than in Germany and Belgium, and England bought manufactured goods on the Continent because they were cheap. The lack of co-operation blocked a realignment of labor and capital to meet the after-war problems; without such realignment and under such economic conditions, any country with a population of 700 to the square mile is in a dangerous position.

DURING the seven years succeeding the Armistice England has "muddled along," but this time without getting anywhere except perhaps a little more deeply into trouble.

England, you know, has built herself up under *free trade;* although preferring British goods, she has held fast to the idea that trade is free, and she will buy in the cheapest market. Three years ago I saw in a Belgian steel works some railroad-car axles marked to be shipped to an English railroad. The axles could have been made in England, employing English unemployed, but the railroad preferred to buy Belgian axles because they were cheaper.

It would seem that England has come to a fork in the road. One is marked "Reduction in wages," the other "Protective duties for the British Empire." English labor says, "We will not be the goat." In their present temper the English-buying public, including labor itself, will not give up free trade. So there you are, and the problem of successfully supporting a population of 700 human beings to the square mile is just where it was five years ago. It may take a revolution to make either side give way, but I hardly think they are as badly off as that yet.

England is living off the fat of former accumulations, and can do so a while longer. The death tax is taking its half of the large fortunes, as the owners die. It is always the best half that is taken; the balance is scattered and loses its power to maintain England's position in the world of finance. The Government spends the tax money, and it is lost forever.

WHEN a man becomes old, he fails here and there, yet in other ways he retains his vigor. Sometimes we say, "The old man is failing rapidly." At another time we exclaim, "He is holding his own remarkably well." So it is with England. When you consider England's unemployed people, her dissensions, her

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loss of world trade, her enormous debt both domestic and foreign, you say, "The old country is failing rapidly." But when you see the reports of profits made by so many of her corporations large and small, the pleasure automobiles in London, probably greater in numbers than all the rest of Europe combined, when the aristocracy still has the means to employ armies of English servants and fill the theaters, with jewels and costly raiment, you exclaim, "England is holding her own remarkably well."

One of the things hard for me to understand is how the capitalist class can bet five million dollars on one horse-race, and how the English laborers can bet more than that annually on professional football, which they largely support and attend.

If it were not for the 700 inhabitants per square mile you and I could dismiss England's troubles, as none of our concern. But, considering them, we must see that only the best economic and political management and only the best social team-work can save England from a permanent loss of her world power and her world position.

On board the S. S. Leviathan.

Canada's Experiments in Liquor Control

Here is a survey of Canadian liquor legislation that is at once authoritative and convincing. Nothing like it has appeared in any American periodical

By W. R. PLEWMAN

THE center of interest in the world-wide movement to reduce the evils of alcohol has shifted to Canada, where five of the nine provinces are experimenting with what is known as the government control system. Quebec province started the new system five years ago. Four prohibition provinces west of the Great Lakes have followed Quebec's example, but introduced variants of their own contriving.

Ontario, the chief industrial province of the Dominion, and the most populous, still gives her adhesion to prohibition, as do the three Canadian provinces north of the New England States. A plebiscite taken in Ontario a year and a half ago on the question of permitting the sale of intoxicating beverages in sealed packages resulted in a negative decision by a majority of 33,000. In 1919 the prohibition majority was around the 400,000 mark. The reduction in the dry vote in 1924 was too great to be entirely explained away by the fact that the provincial Government threw its influence in favor of an affirmative verdict.

In August and September of the year 1924 I crossed Canada from Montreal to Vancouver Island for the purpose of gathering information about the various government control systems and passing it on to the readers of the Toronto "Star," to whose staff I have belonged for twenty-two years. Again, in January and February of this year I visited the provinces in which government control is being tried. These provinces are Quebec, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

IN Canada, as in the United States, doubtless, government control is sometimes spoken of as though it were an alkahest or a magic formula whereby all the difficulties of dealing with the liquor question are overcome. Actually, there are five different systems of government control, each with advantages and imperfections peculiar to itself. So when any one speaks of government control he should indicate to which form of it he has reference. Some forms of government control differ almost as widely from one another as they do from prohibition. In Saskatchewan, for instance, no beverage that by any stretch of the imagination could be considered intoxicating can be legally sold except by the Government. Nor is there any provision for the drinking of liquor in a public place unless it be at a banquet. In Quebec, on the other hand, wine and beer may be consumed in hundreds of hotels, taverns, and restaurants, as well as on certain trains and steamboats, and bottled beer may be bought in nearly a thousand stores.

A broad definition of government control is that it is a system under which the retail sale of spirituous liquors is a government monopoly and the retail sale of beer and wine is carried on either by the government or private parties. In four provinces the sale of beer is in private hands; in one the government retains exclusive rights. In three provinces sale of beer by the glass is permitted; in two sale is restricted to sealed packages.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is a province devoted to mining, fishing, lumbering, and fruit growing. Its area is vast, yet its population is not equal to Baltimore's. Its chief center, Vancouver, is an important Pacific coast port. The province has 70 Government stores selling spirituous liquors and 250 beer parlors privately operated but receiving their supplies through the Government. There is nothing in the law to prevent a person buying from a Government store a thousand dollars' worth of whisky in a day if he has the price. He can stay in the beer parlors, drinking, until eleven o'clock at night. Wines can be bought from the Government in unlimited quantities. By local option balloting, beer parlors can be kept out of municipalities.

Purchases of spirits require the use of individual permits on which the quantities bought are recorded. Yearly permits cost $2 and permits for single purchases 50 cents. Wine and beer may be served at banquets. Five hundred banquet permits were granted last year. Eighty clubs have the right to serve the members' own liquor. There are no canteen licenses. The province spends from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 on intoxicants. The Government control system has been in force five years.

ALBERTA has about 600,000 people. Its area is five times that of New York State. It grows cattle and wheat. Coal is mined in some parts. Its largest cities are Calgary and Edmonton, with under 75,000 people. This province has 29 Government stores for the sale of spirits and wines in unlimited quantities. Purchases may be taken away from the stores in sealed packages. The permit system is almost identical with that of British Columbia. Beer parlors, numbering 290, are supplied direct from the brewery, the Government not being an intermediary, as in British Columbia. Permits were granted last year for the use of beer at 604 banquets and 22 picnics. Forty-six clubs were authorized to sell malt liquor, but not for gain. Thirteen canteen licenses were granted. The system in Alberta is two years old.

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SASKATCHEWAN is Canada's greatest wheat-growing province. Its population is about 800,000. Its chief centers are Regina, Saskatoon, and Moosejaw, none of which has a population exceeding 45,000. It has 26 Government whisky stores and 72 Government beer stores. Last year 234 banquet permits were issued, but no club or canteen licenses. The system here is only a year old. The province has no beer parlors or sale of liquor by the glass.

Although the Saskatchewan system of Government control has been heralded as the best in existence, it provides so generously for the drinking element that the bootleggers rely upon the Government stores for the supplies they sell illicitly. The quantities each citizen or visitor may buy from the Government without more questioning or trouble than if he were buying soap or bread are two gallons of beer, one gallon of wine, and one quart of whisky per day. In the event of these quantities not being considered sufficient for purchase at one time, a purchaser may, by paying $2 each year, obtain a special quantity permit which entitles him to buy in bulk, every two weeks, ten gallons of beer, ten gallons of wine, and two gallons of whisky.

Manitoba has 650,000 people. It grows wheat, and its chief city, Winnipeg, is a distributing center for the prairies. Its Government control system does not display liquor for sale as the Government stores in British Columbia, Alberta, and Quebec do. The Saskatchewan stores also keep their wares out of sight. But Manitoba has no stores. It simply maintains nine order offices, at which citizens can make their desires known in the confidence that their orders, no matter what percentage of alcohol they prefer, will be filled within twenty-four hours. The Government delivers to residences only. The permit system is more elaborate than elsewhere and requires a citizen to vouch for the bona fides of the applicant. The Government limits purchases to twelve quart bottles of spirits and forty-eight pint bottles of beer per week. No limit appears to be placed on the quantity of wine that may be bought. The local breweries do not have to do business through the Government, and are not under effective control. All were convicted of violations of the law last year, twenty-three convictions being recorded. Six of the seven were convicted in January of this year.

QUEBEC is largely a French-speaking province. One-third of its 2,300,000 people are in Greater Montreal. More than one-half of the province's population live in dry communities under local option. The money spent on liquor in the province exceeds $30,000,000 a year. Under Government control the total number of places of all sorts selling liquor increased from 1,861 in 1922 to 2,506 in 1925. In Montreal the places authorized to sell number 1,091 and are made up of 51 hotels, 306 taverns, 40 restaurants, 612 beer stores (groceries), 3 breweries, 6 steamboats, 10 dining-cars, and 2 trading posts.

The habitant province permits one bottle of whisky to be bought at a time. A person can go the rounds of the Government stores and buy a quart bottle at each. Or he can save himself trouble by going in and out of the same store, getting a bottle each time, until he is content. President Cordeau, of the Quebec Liquor Commission, volunteers the statement that he himself, when caught short in his own supply for an impromptu party, bought liquor in three stores on the same day. Friends of my own in Ontario have motored from store to store in Montreal until their bags were full of quart bottles. Whole truck-loads have been secured in a similar way, sometimes from a single store, for shipment across the interprovincial or international border.

BOOTLEGGING is still rampant in provinces that have turned from prohibition to Government control, but it varies in form and extent with the restrictions. Last year between May 1 and December 3 the drunks in the Regina police court showed an increase of 127 per cent, as compared with the number for the same period in 1924, when prohibition was in force. The increase in the violations of Government control throughout Saskatchewan in the first eight and a half months of the new system worked out to 111 per cent. The fourth year of Government control in British Columbia showed an increase in the one year of 53 per cent in violations of the liquor act, 9 per cent in the number jailed for such offenses, 80 per cent in the number fined, 65 per cent in the number forfeiting bail, and 108 per cent in the amount of cash penalties. In Vancouver the violations of prohibition in that system's worst year totaled 896; the violations of Government control after three years numbered 2,063, and in 1925, with sale of beer by the glass added to the system, 2,505. The increase in violations, as compared with prohibition days, was 179 per cent.

The Quebec Liquor Commission's report for the Montreal district showed 4,806 violations receiving police attention in 1925, as compared with 3,823 in 1924. The Commission, in the 1924 annual statement, said: "We are well aware that these illicit resorts still exist and that we shall never succeed in permanently closing up such places. Our experience clearly demonstrates that as soon as investigations and arrests are made in one of these resorts, business starts up again almost immediately afterwards. . . . Many clubs are nothing else but illicit resorts on a big scale."

OPEN-MINDED temperance men in Canada feel that government control is not being tried out on the best principles. The only condition on which they could indorse the system would be that the government, while providing a legal supply for those determined to get liquor, would deprecate the drinking habit. As it is, these temperance men complain that the idea of profit bulks too large in the minds of those behind the government control system, and that most of the liquor commissioners set out not merely to provide ample facilities for drinkers but to cater to their every whim.

There appears to be considerable weight to these objections. Every government control board sells hundreds of varieties of hard liquors. While most of the government control commissioners sincerely desire to reduce the evils of alcohol to a minimum and are first-class citizens, Manitoba is the only province in which I was impressed by the earnestness of the effort to keep down the amount of drinking. Even in that province the work of the board is handicapped by the fact that the government control law, which was drawn up by the opponents of prohibition and adopted, holus-bolus, by popular vote, does not give the commission control over the sale of beer. Hundreds of eating-houses and groceries in Winnipeg bootleg beer and an incessant clamor goes on for the sale of beer by the glass. But this bootlegging of beer, while something of a scandal, does little harm. Men drop into a restaurant or store, get their glass of beer, and pass on. If beer parlors were opened, some of these men and others too, including youths who have never tasted liquor, would sit down to tables and drink beer by the hour. Not a few would go home befuddled, with their small change gone.

I am under the impression that any province that goes into the business of selling liquor in sealed packages will be compelled within a few years to authorize the sale of beer by the glass. I quizzed Liquor Controller Dinning, of Alberta, as to the value of beer parlors, and he said, "I think that under any system of government sale there must be widespread provision for the sale of beer by the glass." British Columbia started

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with sealed packages only, but after several years the Government submitted a referendum on the question of selling beer by the glass. But it took power to set up beer parlors in election ridings that wanted beer, even though the province as a whole might give an adverse decision. The popular majority was not favorable to beer parlors, so the politicians permitted beer to be sold by the glass on the local option principle. Vancouver's 200,000 residents gave a negative vote, but when the absentee voters' ballots were counted a majority of seventy was discovered. That was sufficient for the opening of dozens of beer parlors.

Alberta provided beer parlors from the inception of its system. Saskatchewan made no such provision, but the agitation for sale of beer by the glass is making itself felt after a year's operation of Government control.

My opinion is that beer parlors increase drinking and drunkenness, effect a very small reduction in the amount of spirituous liquors consumed, but reduce the turnover of bootleggers. Government control in all its forms tends to displace a highly organized bootlegging business and set up a large number of small bootleggers. Where the government sells liquor but forbids public drinking, it fosters bootlegging downtown, for men are not going to run home to get a bottle every time they meet a friend. Attorney-General Craig, of Manitoba, said to me: "The government control law removed more than one-half the difficulty of bootlegging. Formerly, the bootlegger had trouble getting supplies and trouble selling to customers. Now the difficulty about supplies is non-existent."

I visited six beer parlors in Edmonton at closing time one Saturday in January. About 500 persons, including 26 women, were drinking beer. I saw 25 drunken persons leaving these places, but no arrests. The time at which I made my visits was the most unfavorable in the week. Statistics for Edmonton, however, do not show that conditions have become worse. Figures for Calgary, while indicating a decrease of 29 per cent in ordinary drunkenness since the new system became operative, record an increase of 170 and 173 per cent, respectively, in the number of cases of "drunk and disorderly" and "disorderly."

Two years ago I counted forty drunken men on the streets of Montreal on a Sunday when the taverns were closed. The inebriates were confined to a comparatively small district of ill repute. I saw twenty drunks in Quebec City on a Sunday in February of this year when a snowshoe carnival was in progress. Clergymen told me that there was much illicit selling in their working-class districts with liquor bought from the Government. President Cordeau, of the Liquor Board, informed me that there was no mystery about people buying from blind pigs when liquor could be readily secured in a legal way. He said some men preferred to drink in a place where there was a woman; some dropped around to "speak-easies" after the theaters closed—the taverns and liquor stores being also closed; and some thought it to be more fun buying illegally.

From a temperance standpoint, the most serious feature of beer parlors is that, being conducted under Government auspices, they attain a respectability and prestige they would not otherwise enjoy, and cause a multitude of young persons to acquire a taste for alcoholic beverages. Friends of mine on the prairies vouched for the statement that many middle-aged farmers, also, who did not touch liquor under license or prohibition are learning to drink in beer parlors. In Vancouver I saw quite a number of young women, some stylishly dressed, drinking beer. Premier Brownlee, of Alberta, informed me that he was concerned about the number of women who patronize the parlors, and that he knew some of them went there to solicit.

Western Canada did not turn against prohibition because it had failed to reduce drunkenness, improve home life, and increase the efficiency of the workers. In the west, as in the cities of Ontario, prohibition had to its credit a decline of about sixty per cent in public drunkenness. But in the place of old evils grew new ones different in character. Dissatisfaction with prohibition arose because of the extent of bootlegging in residential areas, of the knowledge that individuals regarded as foreigners were making fortunes out of the illegal sale of liquor, and of stories about the dry law creating the flask habit and disrespect for law of all kinds. Above all was the desire of the community for social peace. The intransigency of the "wets," their ceaseless propaganda, persuaded the community that it was faced with an evil that could not be eradicated and that had to be dealt with from the standpoint of expediency. The people decided, therefore, to see whether government control, a system under which the government would compete with the bootlegger and eliminate some of the incentive of private gain from liquor selling, might not retain much of the benefit that had come with prohibition.

Government control has not brought peace, or even a truce. The "drys," for the most part, are disposed to give the system a thorough trial. But the extreme "wets" carry on an implacable agitation against the restrictions the system imposes and coerce the politicians into making concession after concession. These "wets" deny that the government has any more right to tell them where and when they shall drink than it has to tell them what they shall drink. In Manitoba they outdo extreme prohibitionists in declaring that conditions under government control are undermining the whole social fabric. But when they are asked to suggest a remedy they propose a relaxation of the law.

The future of government control in western Canada is uncertain. I doubt that the electorate would end the experiment at this stage, when the system has been on trial from one to five years. A condition approaching moral lethargy may prevent Quebec from tightening up its system. But the provinces west of Ontario will either check tendencies now showing themselves that threaten to drag them back towards the conditions that prevailed under the license system or they will return to prohibition with renewed determination, in the conviction that no choice is open to them between bone-dry prohibition and the most liberal provision for drinking.

I have heard experienced social workers in downtown and workingmen's districts say with intense conviction that the open bar was no worse than government control. With that view, having regard to province-wide conditions and to conditions as they are and not as they may become, I cannot agree. Government control, because it makes no provision for the public drinking of spirituous liquors and because it has established a government monopoly of the sale of such beverages, has preserved one great good that came with the abolition of the bar. It is possible, on the other hand, that beer parlors, as "dry" leaders assert, will prove to be kindergartens in which a growing multitude will acquire a taste for stronger liquors, and thus make it necessary to start in again from the beginning with the work of temperance reform. Government control is worthy of close study as a worth-while social experiment; the degree of success it has met with thus far does not warrant its hasty adoption by communities outside of the five Canadian provinces.

As to prohibition communities authorizing an increase in the percentage of alcohol in permitted beverages, Ontario's experience with 4.4 per cent beer suggests that drinking sentiment cannot be placated by any increase in the strength of beer that stops short of the inebriating point.

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An East Side American

The Autobiography of a Son of the City

By CHARLES STELZLE

IT was in the battle arena mentioned in his opening sentence this week that Charles Stelzle, fifty-seven years ago next month, was born. There, too, he was bred and trained. He has graphically told in preceding installments something of his early life in the tenements, the shops, the factory. He knows this region as the country-bred man knows his old farm. That explains the confidence with which he undertook to build up a house of religion not two blocks from Tammany Hall.

XII

Organizing the Labor Temple

LOWER New York is the arena in which the greatest battles of America's masses will be fought. Here every social, economic, and religious problem of the day is being faced by the people of the tenements, without regard for precedents and untrammeled by tradition.

For many years working people had been pouring into this district, creating a congestion unparalleled in the history of the world. Yet as the people moved in, the Protestant churches steadily moved out, deserting them, in spite of the fact that for generations the Church had been insisting that the Gospel which it preached was a universal Gospel; that it met the needs of all classes and conditions of men, and that it alone could solve the social problems of the times.

The churches thus practically confessed that they could live only when they followed the well-to-do to the uptown districts and to the suburbs; that only Socialism and Anarchism could thrive in the soil produced by congested tenement life.

Missionary societies talked about "the problem of the downtown church," whereas the emphasis should have been placed on "the downtown problems of the Church." The situation confronting the Church downtown should have been the concern of the whole Church, and not simply of the downtown churches. If there is such a thing as Christian unity in the attack upon modern social and religious conditions, it should be manifested in the big cities, where the problems are so terrific that no one church can adequately meet them.

The attempt of religious enterprises to meet the conditions in lower New York was manifested in the organization of city missions. For a time these succeeded fairly well—while those among whom they labored were of nationalities which were Lutheran or Protestant of other denominations. But when lower New York was peopled by immigrants from southeastern Europe these religious

Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin

A distinguished supporter of the Labor Temple, now newly chosen President of Union Theological Seminary

enterprises quickly failed. To-day they are practically all gone.

New York thus became a wilderness of humanity, puzzling and heartbreaking to many sincere workers who would have given their lives to win in the battle against the elements which they felt were steadily pulling down the morale of the people. Yet that conception was not altogether true, because the recent developments in the social and economic world had given the masses of the people a new idea of their rights and privileges. It was largely this growing spirit of democracy among the people which so seriously affected the old-fashioned mission enterprise. The managers of those institutions simply failed to keep abreast of the times. They lost their grip when the masses of the people became imbued with the modern spirit of self-reliance and independence. The methods of working people trying out their own initiative may not always be right; but the mere fact that they appreciate their responsibility is most encouraging.

This situation demanded a new approach on the part of the Church. It required a movement which took into account the fact that other forces were fighting for supremacy in the hearts of the people, and had already largely taken the place of the Church. It was to a great extent a question of adaptability, of flexibility, on the part of the Church. To this, apparently, the Church of twenty years ago seemed unequal.

ON the corner of Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue stood a brownstone church which had had a most glorious career. Its ministers through a half-century had rendered valiant service. But its membership had steadily moved out of the district, until a dozen or so years ago there was a mere handful left, only thirty or forty people to attend its Sunday service.

Something like twenty-five years ago Dwight L. Moody, the famous evangelist, was challenged to conduct a month's meetings in this old church. Characteristically, he plunged in, with his singer, Ira D. Sankey, and together they held forth. But, to Mr. Moody's utter amazement, not once during the entire series of meetings was the church full. On the first night of the meetings there were about two hundred people in the audience. Mr. Moody had been preaching to audiences of five and six thousand in the upper part of the city. Walking onto the platform, upon which were seated the ministers of the district, Mr. Moody gave one quick glance at the audience. Then, turning to the preachers, he said, "Where are the people?"

The chairman facetiously remarked, "Out on the streets."

"Well, why don't you go out and get them?" quickly responded the evangelist.

There was nothing else for the preachers to do but rather sheepishly leave the platform and try to "bring in the multi-

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tudes." The chairman and another preacher went to a corner saloon which was crowded with workingmen, most of whom were playing cards or drinking at the bar.

"Don't you want to come up to the church on the corner of Second Avenue and hear Dwight L. Moody preach?" the chairman said to four men who sat at a card-table near the door.

"Who the hell is Moody?" one of them replied. And that was all there was to that.

Mr. Moody admitted complete defeat in this attempt to preach the "pure Gospel" to the East Side.

It was not strange, therefore, that when the question of selling the property came up before the remnant of the congregation they felt justified in disposing of it for something like $250,000 and agreeing to combine with another Presbyterian church on the West Side of the city. Before the plan was consummated, however, I made a proposal to the officers of the church that they give me the use of the church building three nights in the week to conduct services in whatever way I thought best, but not without their entire approval; simply to see what could be done by a new method of attack.

After considering the proposal for some time, the officers voted that my plans be accepted, on condition that I pay the church five thousand dollars a year in addition to furnishing all the money for carrying on the work itself. Frankly, I was stunned, particularly as I had agreed to take on this work as an extra task. I was already responsible for three or four other enterprises. I realized, however, that it was because these men were simply tired out with the situation under which they had been working so long with complete failure.

Then I submitted the same general proposal to the Church Extension Committee of the New York Presbytery, to whom I spoke even more strongly about the responsibility of the Church toward this downtown district. Finally, the Committee voted to purchase the property outright with part of two million dollars left by John L. Kennedy to the Board of Home Missions, with the understanding that I should conduct this work for two years as an experiment; that I was to have complete charge of every department of the work without interference by any committee or individual.

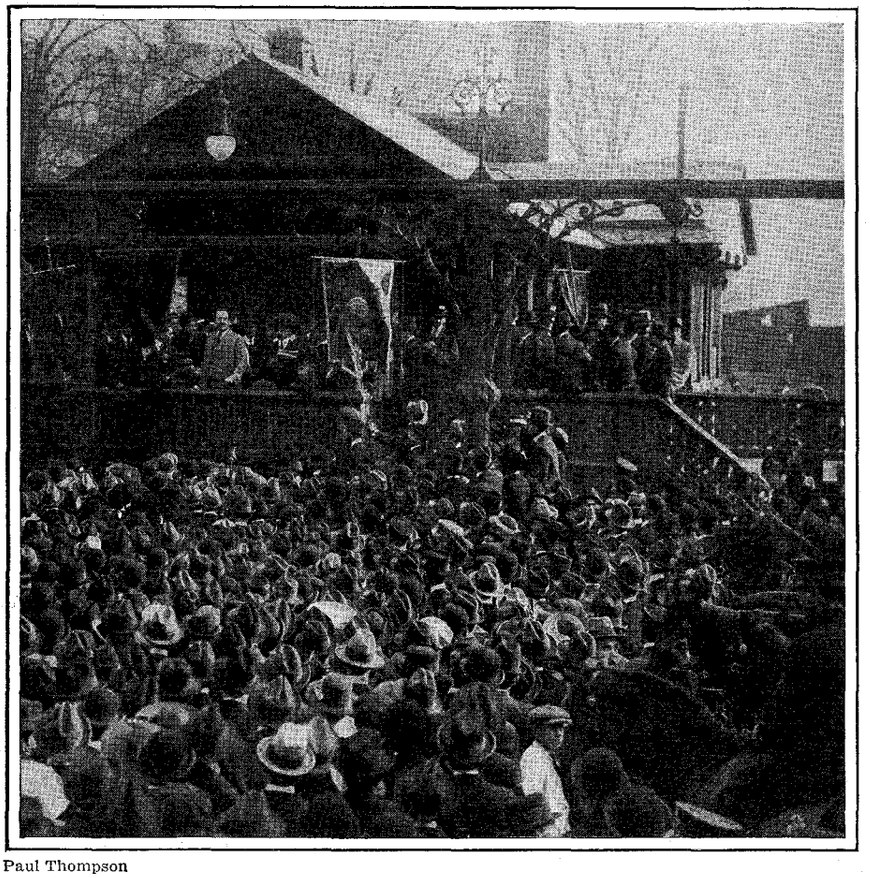
THAT was the happiest moment in my career as a minister. I was about to realize a dream which I had had since my machinist days—of organizing and conducting a church such as I felt would appeal to the average workingman. It was to be a real workingman's church in every particular. Avowedly it was to be run by workingmen, the men who actually lived in the community. So I called it the "Labor Temple," a name which as a religious enterprise became famous the world over even before I had completed my two years' experimentation.

To the amusement of the sub-committee representing the Church Extension Committee, I took them into the cellar of the old building, where I had found that the floor of the main auditorium was supported by wooden posts, and insisted that these be removed and that iron pillars take their place. For I assured them the church would soon be so crowded that the floors would not stand the weight of the people. I was thoroughly sincere. I was quite positive that the crowds would come. And come they did. Within a couple of weeks we were compelled to turn them away. During all of these discussions and while the work was being organized I had the whole-hearted and constant support of Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church and a prominent member of the Board of Home Missions, under whose immediate direction the work was carried on during its initial stages.

The Labor Temple bordered the most congested area in New York, although at one time it was one of the most fashionable districts in the city. Fourteenth Street was the dividing line between the masses living in the big tenements to the south and the more favored ones who could afford the greater exclusiveness of the club and the "private house." At certain times of the day there passed by the corner of the Temple, on the sidewalk and in street cars, fully one thousand persons in a minute. Within a block was the great downtown amusement district of the people.

Until long after midnight Fourteenth Street was a blaze of light, rivaling the day for brilliancy. The saloons, several of them run by famous sporting men, were crowded to the doors. Here, too, was one of New York's "red light" districts. There were dance-halls and vulgar motion-picture shows, often hotbeds of vice and obscenity. There was a cheap Bohemia throughout the section which was very attractive to the young people in the community who had been engaged all day at hard work in stores and factories. Yet this was not a "slum." The residents in the tenements near by were honest, hard-working men and women, as human as the rest of the world, but with all the frailties of mankind surrounded by strong constant temptation.

In the midst of this street, where elec-



Paul Thompson

Open-air meeting of Socialists at Union Square watched by mounted policemen—in the immediate neighborhood of the Labor Temple

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Labor Temple choir, composed of working people

tricity was plentifully used by every enterprise which desired to attract the attention of the people, the Labor Temple's electric sign stood out with letters two feet square. In addition, four large bulletin-boards, two on each street, were studded with electric lights and announced in big letters what was going on in the Temple.

Just beyond Broadway, within a few minutes' walking distance, were the great stores and factories which employed hundreds of thousands of young girls and men and women, shirt-waist makers and operators in the clothing industry. The problem above every other was the industrial situation, the question of getting a living. That was why Socialism was so strong in the district. Every summer night open-air meetings were conducted on the street corners by its advocates, and during the winter season they held mass-meetings in near-by halls.

This was admittedly "the most difficult field in America." For that reason it was selected. My desire was to make a demonstration of what the Church might do in such a community. Obviously, the methods must be different from those employed in the "family" church. I made no attempt to organize a regular church. I have always felt that those who later took hold of the Labor Temple and formed a church organization made a fatal mistake, because, in the first place, it gave the enterprise at least the suggestion of sectarianism, and it actually put officers in charge of important work who were incompetent to conduct it.

This does not mean that the religious element was neglected. That guest-preacher who afterward declared that he was cautioned not to use the name of Jesus in his Labor Temple address simply did not tell the truth—or perhaps he did not understand. It would have been felt that we were untrue to ourselves and to the people and to God himself were we to evade or neglect in our presentation the distinctly spiritual aspect of life. We discussed religious questions without apology. Still, the men and women who attended the distinctively religious meetings got a new conception of the significance of the old Gospel. But I am anticipating.

THE opening meeting, on a Sunday afternoon, was exclusively for men. To the amazement of everybody, three hundred and fifty turned out. They were all men of the neighborhood who had been especially invited by letter. We had secured their names and addresses from the polling list at the county clerk's office. With them the entire proposal was frankly talked out, and we urged upon them the importance of backing it if it were to be a success. They responded enthusiastically.

I recall that one of the men in the audience half challengingly asked me: "Will you let us talk about Socialism in these open forum meetings that you are going to have?"

"Sure," I replied. "You can talk about anything that you can get away with. But, remember this: There will always be somebody else here who is going to have the chance to take the other side of the question."

Following that meeting, the attendance on practically every occasion consisted ninety-five per cent of men, of whom seventy-five per cent were Socialists and other radicals and about fifty per cent Jews.

Meetings were held every night of the week, and practically every address was followed by an open forum discussion. For a month I listened to the severest arraignment of the Church that I had ever heard—and I had been listening to criticisms of the Church for many years in practically every industrial center in this country. When I felt that the criticisms were just, I frankly admitted it, but pointed out that the opening of this Labor Temple was an attempt to get at the actual facts, and that we were going to talk about the thing as friends, and altogether we were going to right as many wrongs as we could and that the whole thing was to be done in a thoroughly democratic fashion, without any patronage on either side.

It was interesting that the Labor Temple audience wore itself out in making criticisms of the Church, and the speakers never repeated their accusations. After every person had once delivered himself of the speech against the Church which lay somewhere in his system he never repeated it. When a stranger wandered in and began to berate the Church, the audience promptly came to the defense of the Church, because all that was old stuff; we had admitted it, and there was no need of our talking further about it. After the atmosphere was thus cleared, we got down to real business.

In the next installment Mr. Stelzle tells how he ended the invasion of the churches, and how he got Theodore Roosevelt to make a speech he didn't intend to make

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"V. M. I."

The West Point of the South

By GEORGE MARVIN

ON the morning of May 2, 1863, when Stonewall Jackson set his successful turning column in motion across the front and towards the right flank of the Federal Army at Chancellorsville, he swung round in his saddle, bareheaded, and addressed his staff:

"The Virginia Military Institute," said he, "will be heard from to-day."

These words are engraved on the pedestal of General Jackson's statue before the sally-port of "V. M. I." Historically they came true on that May morning in 1863, as they had come true two years before on the July afternoon at Manassas when, standing "like a stone wall" by the guns of his Institute battery, Professor Jackson turned the Confederate rout south of Bull Run into overwhelming victory.

Two West Point cadets still silently command the mountain town of Lexington, Virginia. Both were educated in the North, but, more loyal in life to Virginia, lie buried here in their native soil. Robert Edward Lee became in 1865, when his military career was ended, the President of Washington College, renamed after his death "The Washington and Lee University." Thomas Jonathan Jackson became in 1851 Professor of Artillery Tactics and Natural Philosophy at the Virginia Military Institute, ten years before the brilliant military career the world now recognizes began. Lee, recumbent in white marble in the chapel of his University, holds in death, as he did in life, the higher command. His resting-place is a shrine reverently acknowledged by the cadets of V. M. I., who invariably salute as they pass by. Stonewall Jackson, erect in bronze before the Institute, flanked, two on either side, by the same six-pounder guns of the cadet battery that were baptized with the "Stonewall Brigade" at Manassas, still commands his old parade-ground and, beyond that, the Valley of Virginia, the field of his world-famous maneuvers.

The biographies of the two great Confederates have many associations converging here at Lexington. Both owed the beginning of their soldier's training to the Military Academy at West Point, and both effectively united the severe discipline gained there to the *élan* of the less-disciplined South. Each had the same early opportunity of reducing military doctrine to practice in the campaigns of the Mexican War. This similar experience, combined with native genius, made of them in the highest commands the two most brilliant strategists and tacticians in the lost cause of the Confederacy. Each rose to the pinnacle of military fame. Jackson before, and Lee after, the war that made them famous came with equal humility to the high calling of teaching in the Valley of Virginia. Each gave his life in patriotic service: Jackson in the zenith of his military glory mortally wounded at Chancellorsville; the war-worn Lee succumbing at Lexington in the less dramatic campaign of reconstruction. In their years of peace as well as through the tests of war both, in an exceedingly literal sense, were soldiers of the Cross. Their militant Christian spirits now march on side by side at the head of two distinctive institutions of the South.

Together the campus of the University and the parade-ground of the Institute compose one highland park without visible barriers, yet it would be hard to find two institutions more mutually exclusive than Washington and Lee and the V. M. I. Beyond contiguity no present relationship exists. The terrain at Lexington resembles, though less boldly, the site of the United States Military Academy. The northeast portion of the old town extends in a plateau through the campus of the University and the turreted buildings of the Institute seem to fortify a promontory jutting into the valley much as the granite citadel at West Point dominates the reach of the Hudson from Garrison up to Newburgh. Noble mountains make the outer battlements of both positions, but those around Lexington are more far away and blue than the rugged peaks that loom over "the Point."

With this small and rarely beautiful locality so intimately shared and so much of common heritage, the segregation of each institution is nevertheless surprising. The University is nearly a hundred years older, and looks it. But the Institute has grown away further than the years. Both are of the South, Southern. But, though both happen to be planted in the same Virginia limestone, they are not by any means equally Virginian. No university in the South is more thoroughly inter-State in constituency and spirit than the institution adopted by the father of his entire country and inspired by the canonized saint of the entire Confederacy. No educational institution in Virginia is quite so entirely Virginian as "V. M. I." When in March, 1839, an act of the Legislature established an independent school at the Lexington Arsenal, the name suggested, at the request of the Governor, by Colonel Preston—who was chiefly responsible for bringing the school to his native town—was adopted: *"Virginia*—a State institution, neither sectional nor denominational; *Military*—its characteristic feature; *Institute*—something different from either college or university."

Nearly a century younger than the contiguous college endowed by Washington, and only twenty years less old than the University built by Jefferson fifty miles away as the crow flies over the Blue Ridge, the Institute is more thoroughly ingrained Virginian than either of the earlier foundations. On the Washington and Lee football team last year one substitute came from the State; only one man on the V. M. I. team was not a Virginian. Between the two bodies of students in the same town no athletic or academic associations exist. Oil and water mix more readily. Their academic buildings on the heights might well be two adjoining expressions of the same broad educational impulse. But, mutually unheard and unseen, they play in separate valleys. Besides the tie that binds them both in a common tribute to the general who led the young men of the South back to the ways of united peace, one other distinction they ruggedly bear in common: both Lexington schools, in these days of top-heavy endowments, are comparatively and very becomingly poor. Their plants are not bigger than their personalities.

Thus differentiated from its own Southern neighborhood, several associations and attributes support the likeness of V. M. I. to West Point in the North. The uniform of the cadets is nearly identical, the well-known gray that adds distinctive smartness to individual appearance and emphasizes the military circumstances of close-order formations. The cadets fill the uniforms, too, the insistence on military bearing anywhere in public is as uncompromising in the State as in the Federal code of deportment. Only the Corps of Cadets at West Point exceeds in the extra-human precision of its infantry drill the Corps of V. M. I. Often the moving gray platoons and

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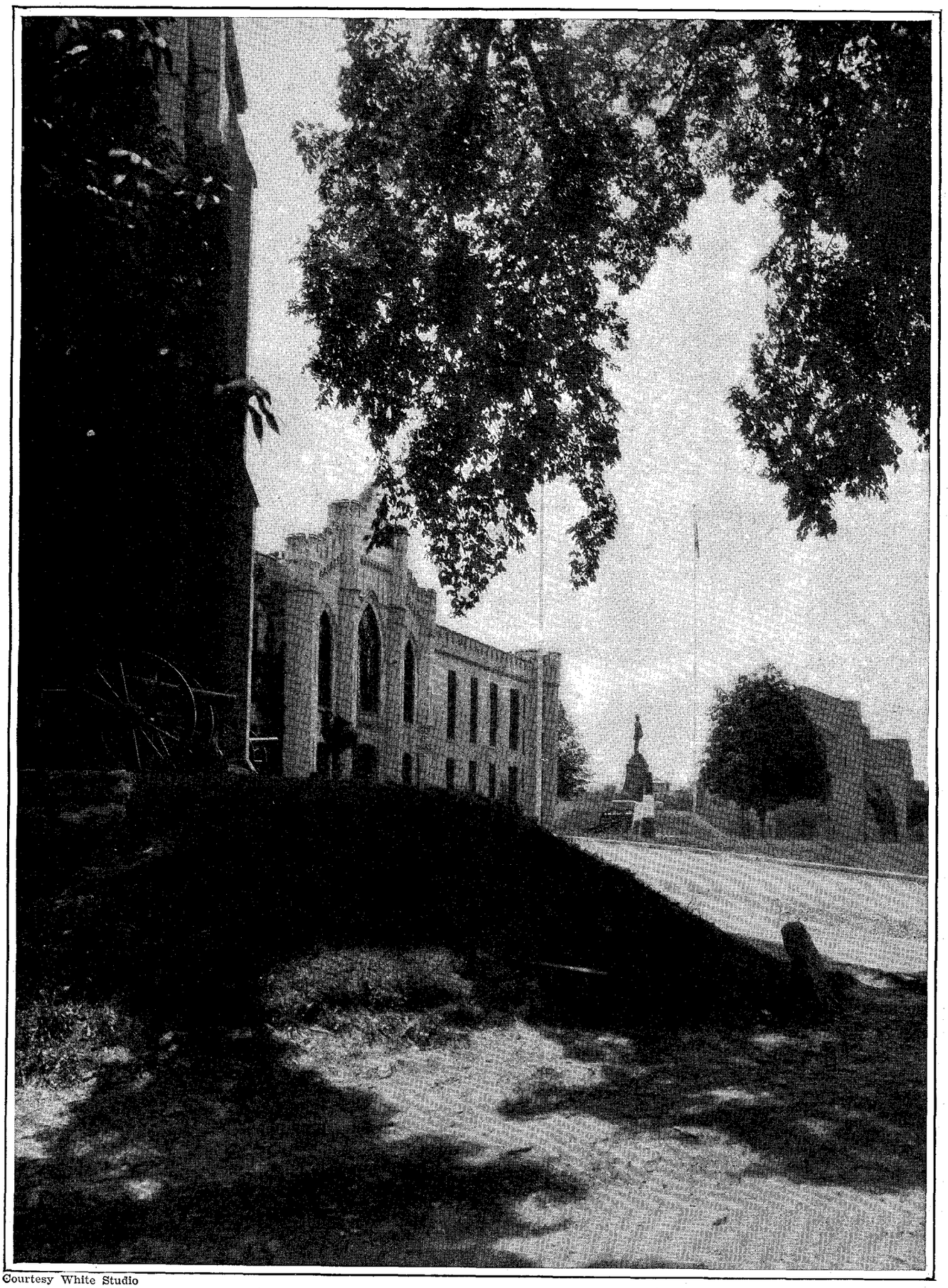

Courtesy White Studio

A picture showing in profile the statue of Stonewall Jackson standing commandingly before the main archway of the V. M. I. barracks. The field guns at his right are from his own battery; the tricolored posts are the goal-posts of the polo field

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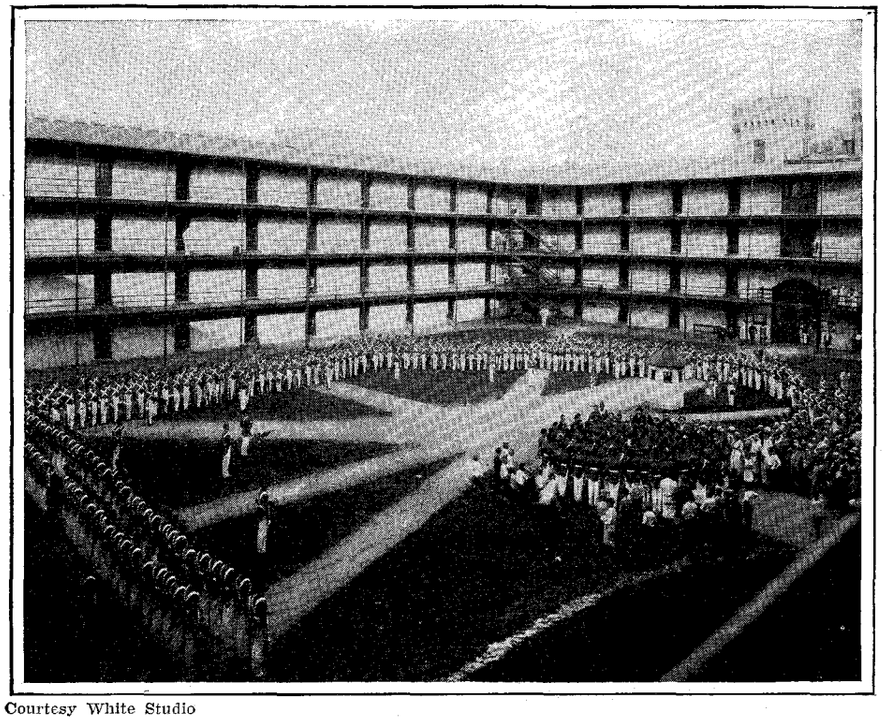

Courtesy White Studio

At Commencement in June, after the last parade, the graduating first class men gather in a group in the courtyard of the barracks and there, with bared heads, sing the Corps song, "The Red, White, and Yellow," and then the Doxology. During the singing the remainder of the Corps stand uncovered at attention. The group of small boys are gathered to pounce on the abandoned shakos of the graduates, who throw them away as they pass from four years of military discipline out into civil life

companies, as they swing along in cadence, with or without music, might be interchangeably mistaken the one for the other, although *en masse* the larger Corps of the Academy, sometimes more than a thousand strong, makes a more imposing show than the maximum strength of less than seven hundred mustered by the Institute.

In its origins also the Virginia Military Institute owes much, particularly in the "Military" part of Colonel Preston's definition, to the older Northern Academy. In temper and type West Point was its foster-mother. When the Treaty of Ghent terminated the War of 1812, the State of Virginia, having to provide for a large accumulation of arms and munitions, established in different strategic counties three arsenals, one of which was located at Lexington, on the site of the present Institute. The garrison of this arsenal, detailed from State troops, with too much leisure time on their hands, soon became an incubus on a small Scotch-Presbyterian village, whose leading citizens made representations at Richmond.

The president of the Board of Visitors, appointed by the Legislature of Virginia to establish at Lexington a profitably occupied military school in place of the idle garrison, was Colonel Claude Crozet, a graduate of the École Polytechnique in France and an officer in the armies of Napoleon, who had been for several years Professor of Engineering in the United States Military Academy and at the time of his appointment was serving as State Engineer of Virginia. He built the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad tunnel under the Blue Ridge—by which you go now from Charlottesville in the Piedmont to Lexington in the Valley—and under his presidency the first V. M. I. Board of Visitors adopted regulations patterned as closely as possible after those at West Point. Further to insure the establishment of West Point standards, Colonel Crozet's Board thereupon appointed a distinguished recent graduate of the Military Academy, Francis H. Smith, as the first superintendent of the newly founded Institute, which he organized in 1839 and continued ably to superintend for fifty years. To quote from a historian of V. M. I., Colonel Jennings C. Wise:

> With Crozet, Cocke, and Dimmock on the Board, and General Smith, Major Gilham, and Captain Williamson on the Faculty, all from West Point, the influence which the National Academy bore in the affairs of the Institute can hardly be exaggerated.

In 1852 another West Pointer, an artillery officer who had taken part in the assault upon Chapultepec, joined the Faculty. The United States Military Academy produced no more brilliant warrior than the Brevet-Major T. J. Jackson, who resigned his commission in the Army of the United States to teach at the Virginia Military Institute and ten years later was promoted a lieutenant-general in the army of the seceding States.

The associations, therefore, with West Point are sufficient to justify the comparison, but more fundamental points of difference clearly distinguish the two military schools. West Point has exactly one purpose in view, and one only: the preparation of candidates for the profession of arms. It is the professional school of the Army, as Annapolis is the professional school of the Navy. No other comparison is exactly possible because no other similar institutions exist in the United States. Candidates for the Military Academy must be appointed equally from the Congressional districts or by the President at large, and thus the constituency of the corps is necessarily evenly distributed through the forty-eight States, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Alaska. Every cadet during his four years at West Point is a charge on the taxpayers of the Nation. Each one of them receives from the War Department a yearly salary of about $800, intended to cover his uniform and his living expenses in the line of duty.

The objective of the Virginia Institute, on the other hand, is non-military. Although every diploma carries with it a commission in the R. O. T. C., a negligible proportion of its graduates enter the Army in time of peace as a profession. Instead of receiving compensation from the Government, every V. M. I. cadet—except the Virginia contingent, who are furnished their annual tuition ($200) free—pays, in addition to his initial outlay for uniform and equipment, nearly the equivalent amount of a West Pointer's salary per annum for an extra-military education. Candidates are admitted, not by appointment through the political machinery of the Nation or State, but by certificate or examination, as in other civil institutions of the so-called "higher learning." The only differences are in physical qualifications and in limits of age prescribed by State law. Any physically, mentally, and morally fit youth, so far as the usual entrance tests are competent to assay him, may become a cadet at V. M. I. and a joint-heir of its traditions. As the natural cleavage works out, however, nearly half of the Corps come from Virginia.

In other words, while "Military" is the emphatic word in the name of the Academy at West Point, it might be omitted between "Virginia" and "Institute" with-

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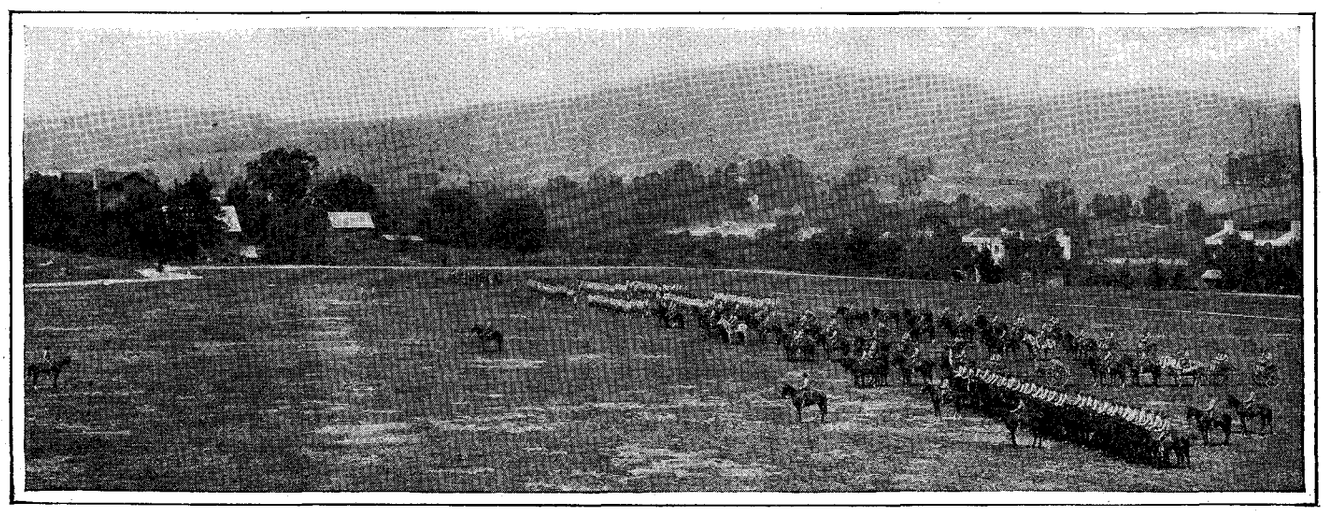
out serious injury. Fundamentally this is the Institute of Virginia. As Colonel Preston defined the school at its birth, eighty-seven years ago, "military" was to be its "characteristic feature." But in its administration then, as now, "military duties are so arranged as not to conflict with or trench upon time set apart for study and academic work. The regulations and supervision, while exacting as to formal matters, do not neglect *more serious interests*." In the judgment of the founders, backed up by the consensus of one of the most loyal bodies of alumni in the country, the "characteristic feature" in the régime at V. M. I. is one of the soundest and most enduring of the ingredients in education for the militant thing that life is, in or out of uniform. They believe in it because it has proved an asset in many different kinds of civil career, developing a sense of personal obligation and responsibility, cultivating tact and judgment, and out of self-control begetting the power to control others.

Nevertheless the most cherished traditions, the high lights, the glory of V. M. I. are military. Individually and collectively, but invariably, it has gone out "to greet the Unseen with a cheer." Its cadets, its graduates, and its instructors side by side have marched away to four wars. The boy sentries on their lonely beats at night in the courtyard of the barracks have many honored ghosts in blue and gray and olive drab to keep them company. Four years after the first class had graduated twenty-five sons of V. M. I. volunteered for the war in Mexico, of whom nineteen were commissioned. On that "to-day" in May, 1863, when "the Virginia Military Institute" was emphatically "heard from," two of "Old Jack's" divisions, all four of his cavalry regiments, several of his stonewall brigades, and many of his infantry regiments were commanded by men he had been associated with as instructors or by boys whom he had taught at V. M. I. Counting in the several hundred other Lexington cadets who took a commissioned or non-commissioned commanding part in that battle, it would not be much of an exaggeration to say that Chancellorsville, the high-water mark in the fortunes of the Confederacy, and an engagement since studied in European military schools as a model of brilliant strategy fought out by equally brilliant tactics, was won by V. M. I. In Jackson Memorial Hall Clinedinst's stormy mural painting in breathing life size recreates the charge of the cadets in the Battle of Newmarket in May, 1864, when the whole Corps, brigaded in General Breckenridge's command, helped to roll Sigel's invading column back down the Shenandoah; mustered in the middle of the night to leave the Institute at daybreak, 250 eager boys organized in an infantry battalion of four companies with their artillery section, drawn by impressed Lexington farm horses, rumbling on behind; marching in rain and May sunshine, the breath of apple blossoms in the air, down the muddy Valley pike; dancing with the hero-thrilled girls of Staunton; cheered by veteran regiments whose bands played "Rock-a-by, Baby;" holding the center of the deployed battle-line, taking a Federal battery, and leaving fifty-two dead and wounded on the field.

Clinedinst, the battle painter, was himself a V. M. I. boy, as was Sir Moses Ezekiel, who carved the Stonewall Jackson statue at Rome and gave it with its base of Italian tufa to his Alma Mater. The war painting makes a kind of terrific back-drop to the stage where, with the incongruity of peace, a variety of contrasting tableaux are enacted: the cadet saxophone orchestra, that played itself to Europe and home again aboard the Berengaria, spellbinds the Corps with jazz; an irreconcilable Charleston lady gently lectures on the Magnolia Gardens; and the Rev. Mr. Gibson, of the Lee Memorial, leads his Bible classes in the straight and narrow way.

During the brief months of the summary war with Spain volunteers from the Virginia Institute were again characteristically "heard from," and in the last and greatest war nearly eighty-three per cent of all V. M. I. men were in the military service, and of these seventy-eight per cent belonged to the commissioned personnel! It is doubtful if any other educational institution in the United States, besides the two National Academies whose *raison d'être* is war, can muster in proportion so long a roll of martial honor.

Its valorous exploits in time of war more than justify the fame of V. M. I. But the "characteristic feature" on which the Institute justly prides itself finds expression, day by peaceful day, in less dramatic ways that are as distinctive. Even more pervadingly than in war the "Military" finds its rightful place between "Virginia" and "Institute" in the fine courtesy and invariable good manners of V. M. I. cadets. Ruskin includes, besides "courage," in his definition of a gentleman the strange qualities of "gravity and consideration for the feelings of others." These are brave days for youth, but those other qualities, characteristic of chivalric soldiers in many lean centuries, have gone glimmering in fat times of speed and salesmanship. Manner has taken the place of manners. Old "Virginia" has helped the "Military" in its most distinctive "Institute" to cultivate the good manners that are a "characteristic feature" of the cadets of V. M. I. The Virginia Military Institute keeps right on being heard from to-day.



Courtesy White Studio

The entire Corps of Cadets paraded in their separate organizations of infantry, artillery, and cavalry

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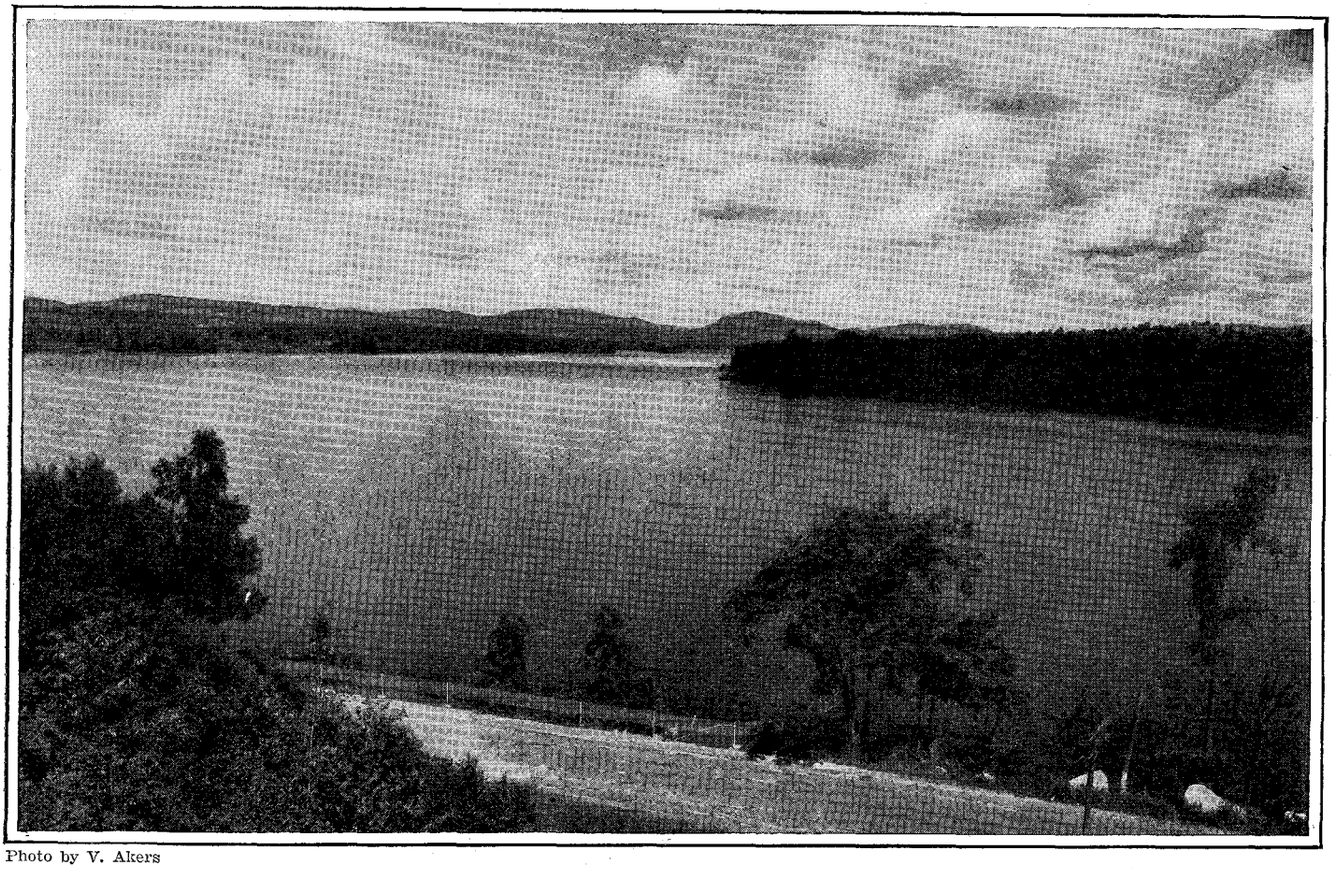

Photo by V. Akers

Lake Pennessewassee, Norway, Maine

The Rediscovery of Maine

A tale of great men and the soil they sprang from

By DON C. SEITZ

IN the last half of the nineteenth century no State occupied more room in the public mind than Maine. Its adoption of Neal Dow's "Maine Law" in 1852, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants, made a mighty stir in a liquor-laden land. It was variously imitated, New York actually following suit and having a prohibition law on its statute-books that lasted six months, or until the courts called it unconstitutional, for reasons that are still in the Constitution. The rest of the repute came from lumber and statesmen. "The Pine Tree State" it called itself, and its motto, "Dirigo," was lived up to in the production of eminent men. What a crop it was, beginning with the unfortunate Jonathan Cilley—Virgil D. Parris, Albion K. Parris, Nathaniel S. Littlefield, Lot M. Morrill, Nathan Clifford, Hannibal Hamlin, William Pitt Fessenden, James W. Bradbury, Bion Bradbury, Neal Dow, Nelson Dingley, Sydney Perham, the five Washburns, Eugene Hale, William P. Frye, and James G. Blaine! I mention Blaine last because he was an importation from Pennsylvania, who came to Augusta as a partner in the Kennebec "Journal" shop, where the State printing was done, and stepped easily into politics.

Besides statesmen, there were the humorists—John Neal, Seba Smith (Major Jack Downing), Charles Farrar Browne (Artemus Ward), and Edgar William Nye ("Bill" Nye). To these can also be added the trio of great singers—Lillian Norton (Madame Nordica), Annie Louise Cary, and Emma Eames. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born there. So were the gallant soldiers Joshua L. Chamberlain and Oliver Otis Howard. These are the truly great. The lesser lights are too numerous to chronicle. I am one of them myself (by importation).

Well, the pine trees were cut away in good part before Neal Dow came along, and were traded away to the West Indies for rum. The exporters drank the rum, so the result was one hundred per cent nothing as a producer of assets. The spruce since 1890 has become fodder for the pulp mills. The great water powers have been sold away to a Chicago syndicate, but the scenery and the climate remain to save the State from the consequences of its economic carelessness.

COINCIDENT with statesmen becoming small potatoes, the State began producing big ones of the real sort. Aroostook County's plains are famous for the size and quantity of potatoes produced.

Payson Tucker, who deserves a monument, really began the revelation that there was more to Maine than prohibition and saw logs. He resuscitated the Maine Central Railroad in the eighties, built the line from Bangor to Mount Desert and made Bar Harbor accessible. He also constructed a Union Station at Portland, which remains a model of convenience and beauty. Some "financiers" put him out, with bad results to the road and to the State.

These have been overcome by a splendid system of State highways that lead everywhere. One approach is via Portsmouth and along the coast, through York, Kennebunk, and Old Orchard with its magnificent beach, and the other

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through the Conways in the White Mountains, leading into the least known but most beautiful part of the State and to Poland Spring.

Here one encounters Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—towns that equal in scenic beauties anything to be found in Scandinavia, after which they were so uselessly named. Norway has in Lake Pennesseewassee a beauty spot that vies with Como and Lake Garda. Bridgton and Harrison, adjacent towns, teem with lakes and comeliness. They can both be approached by water through Sebago (Whittier's "Lonely Lake") and Long Lakes—a delightful voyage that includes a thrill of passing through the lock at Naples, on the Songo River, Longfellow's "devious stream." Harrison is a music center and, among its wonders, possesses Summit Spring, a great silver pool flowing out of the top of a mountain, one thousand feet above the level of the sea.

BETHEL, to the north, affords a route to the Rangeleys, along the powerful river Androscoggin, bespeaking the drainage of great forests. The ride to Moosehead is easy, and also to Stratton, where Benedict Arnold began his march to Quebec in the days when he was a sterling soldier. The roads touch numerous beautiful towns as one wanders toward Aroostook. The Sandy River Valley, one of the prettiest in the world, harbors Farmington, where the line of the Outlook Abbotts came from, and Phillips, where the railway starts for the wilderness.

Dover and Foxcroft are twin towns of interest. It would take too long to describe them all. The best way is to go and see them.

The coast-line of 1,800 miles becomes more and more accessible. Soon there will be a great bridge over the Kennebec at Bath that will open a new country to the autoist, while beyond Bar Harbor the shores of Washington County are easily reached and worth knowing. The cities are all interesting. Portland is one of the best in the United States. Then you have the bailiwicks of Lewiston and Auburn; Bath, a quaint community; Brunswick, home of Bowdoin College; Belfast, Rockland, and last, but not least, Bangor, where the lumberjacks refresh themselves and where alone on the Atlantic coast, save for a few stragglers in the Kennebec, the sea salmon still visit the pool.

Quebec and the Maritime Province connect up with the good Maine roads. So the State, instead of being a jumping-off place, has become a center of summer life, with the greatest tourist traffic in America.

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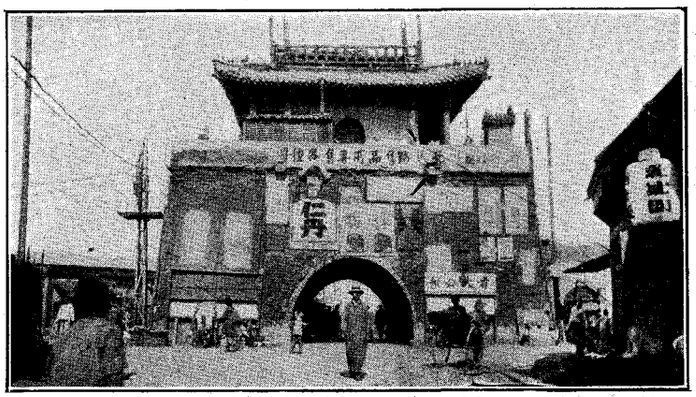

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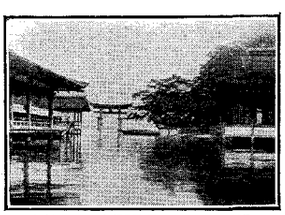

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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

A Cross-Section of Recent Religious Books

By LAURENCE HAYWARD

TO arrest men's attention effectively religion seems always to need a controversy and controversial slogans. The present Fundamentalist-Modernist debate is only the latest expression of two attitudes which in the last century or more have continually joined battle. But the depth and truth underlying each of them are strong enough to have precipitated just now a fresh, pervasive eagerness in religious discussion, preaching, and writing—something that surely will be caught in any cross-section of to-day's theological and religious books.

Take, for instance, President Patton's "Fundamental Christianity."[1] Its literal dependence on Scripture will strike the contemporary mind as quite outgrown; the argument based on it as no more availing than the struggles of a man adrift on a floe of ice who should run steadily back toward some main field from which the floe has broken away, while all the time some powerful current is bearing it out to the open sea. Yet we must say pre-eminently of "Fundamental Christianity" what must be said, in one degree or other, of many of the books on which a similar criticism might be passed. President Patton's work contains a spiritual vitality, an inner power for Christian life, which is lacking in many a more critical writer, in many a pen quite in sympathy with present-day outlooks on the Bible. Were it not unfair to the very able author, we should, noting these two opposed impressions, be tempted to exclaim, as does Professor Simpson in his "Landmarks in the Struggle between Science and Religion:"[2] "The race which has done most for religion had in its best days neither theology nor philosophy nor science as we understand those words to-day, but they knew what religion was. Their hearts cried out for the living God and he was found of them." Even such a faintly suggested denial of vigorous, well-knit thought to "Fundamental Christianity," however, must not be allowed. It is a book of intellectual vigor, and the worst we can say about it is that its presuppositions can be by most of us no longer accepted.

One does not feel quite as strongly

Joseph Fort Newton

sympathetic toward Professor David Smith's "Our Lord's Earthly Life,"[3] a companion volume to "The Days of His Flesh," so well known twenty years ago. And yet, uncritical as is Professor Smith's new volume, neglectful of Christ's humanity not so much in words as in its lack of attempt to make his life meet and find us in our common human needs, sympathy does spring forth for its sincere, triumphant devotion to its subject.

From the same publisher and in the same series with "Fundamental Christianity" comes "Progressive Christianity,"[4] by the Rev. William A. Vrooman, of Wilmington, Delaware. The Modernist author keeps wholly at a distance from Plato's puppy, to which he alludes as a symbol of the young radical who would tear things to pieces when he is teething. As a Unitarian he has caught only a partial touch of that note of effortless superiority which Unitarianism has been taking on as the present-day custodian of catholic truth. His book is a winning presentation both of the open-minded method in theology which it commends and of the rich spiritual food that such a method has given to the Church that perhaps most has used it. Further, if the author comes not wholly "rich with the spoils of time," he has been peculiarly successful in picking at least modern brains, and his fullness and appositeness of quotation will afford a varied armory to many a reader.

The progressive spirit, again, is ably presented to us in the recent book already mentioned, "Landmarks in the Struggle between Science and Religion," of Professor J. Y. Simpson, to whom the balance and wholesomeness of religious thought already owed much. Taking again the plot earlier laid out by Draper in his "Conflict between Religion and Science" and by Andrew D. White in "The Warfare of Science with Theology," Professor Simpson depicts in this same conflict both battles long ago in the time of the Christian Fathers and those still reverberating about us to-day. Further, knowing well the field of each of his subjects, he calls in question equally any dogmatism in either which would invade the other's domain. He is sympathetic with his two epoch-making predecessors, yet insists that their strictures were too sweeping. "No one can rise from the study of these volumes," he says, "without a strange feeling of how easily a profound knowledge of the theology of the day may be accompanied by an utter lack of understanding of what Christianity is in practice, as also of the wantonness with which again and again throughout the ages the cause of Christ has been misrepresented by self-appointed agents." A book in every way sane and upbuilding; and who that has read it will forget Professor Simpson's dramatic seizing on Tennyson's "Beyond the White Poplar" in his chapter on "Immortality"?

We might just say that Dr. Lyman Abbott's "The Evolution of Christianity,"[5] written some years before the present controversy broke, had already proved so useful that it has well been reprinted now.

Of course, in the day of the Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy there are many religious men whose concern is by no means directly with its noise.

[1] Fundamental Christianity. By Francis L. Patton. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.25.

[2] Landmarks in the Struggle between Science and Religion. By Professor J. Y. Simpson. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.

[3] Our Lord's Earthly Life. By Rev. Professor David Smith, M.A., D.D. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $3.

[4] Progressive Christianity. By William A. Vrooman. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

[5] The Evolution of Christianity. By Dr. Lyman Abbott. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York. $2.50.

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They ponder the perennial names and central themes of Christianity, showing only indirectly their attitude toward the contention. For instance, in his "Portraits of Jesus Christ in the New Testament"[6] the new President of Union Theological Seminary distinguishes the differing impress Christ leaves on us in eight New Testament books—in Acts, St. Paul's letters, the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Revelation, and in each of the Gospels. Delivered as sermons first, the chapters do not need Dr. Coffin's apology because they were *expository* sermons. Each reaches out into modern hearts to lift us as it prints its portrait on them too.

Dr. Foakes-Jackson's "Life of St. Paul"[7] is excellently done. It is a common-sense biography of the Apostle, impressing the reader with its reliability as to the known events—a book of fact and knowledge rather than of power, yet not without its deeper notes, as when it touches the affectionate and kindly cast Paul gave to the early Christian community, and in its quiet, sure subordination of the great organizer to his spiritual lord.

On a sample shelf of religious books it would be strange not to find a volume of sermons. Who better should be there than the kindly homiletical Warwick of our day, who has of late not only "made" so many other preachers, but in his delightful surveys of preaching has so understandingly crept under the skin of us all and touched the central, inner sources which preaching ever finds? Read in Dr. Joseph Fort Newton's volume, "The Truth and the Life,"[8] at least such sermons as "The Method of Jesus" and "He Went a Little Farther"—examples of fine, if not great, preaching; excellent examples of the romance of the spiritual life as it can be revealed in the "plot" sermon, where "a symbol is characterized by a translucence of the special in the individual, or of the general in the special, or of the universal in the general—above all, by the translucence of the eternal through and in the temporal."

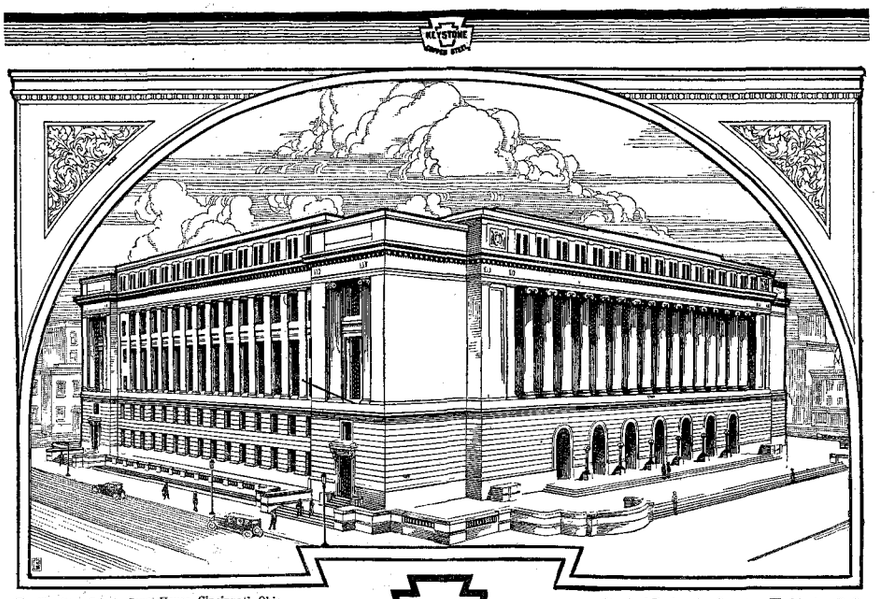
The great Coleridge quotation is well used afresh in the book that may end a glimpse at a cross-section of current religious volumes—"Christianity and Naturalism,"[9] by Robert Shafer, of the

[6] The Portraits of Jesus Christ in the New Testament. By Henry Sloane Coffin. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.

[7] The Life of Saint Paul, the Man and the Apostle. By F. J. Foakes-Jackson. Boni & Liveright, New York. $3.50.

[8] The Truth and the Life. By Joseph Fort Newton, D.D., LL.D. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.

[9] Christianity and Naturalism. By Robert Shafer. The Yale University Press, New Haven. $4.



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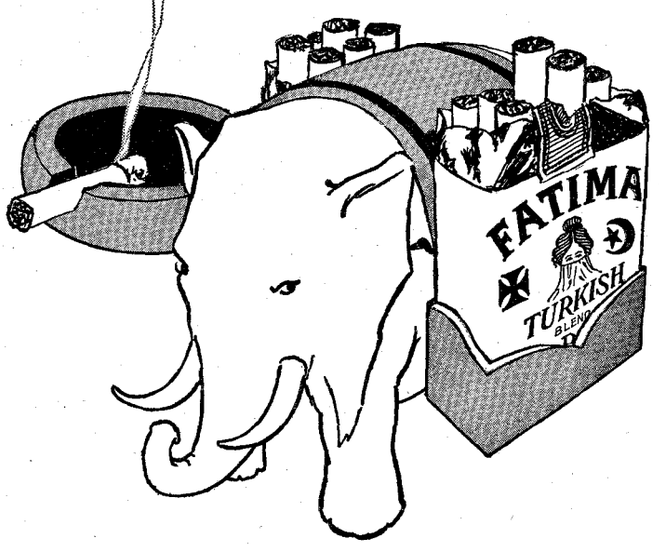

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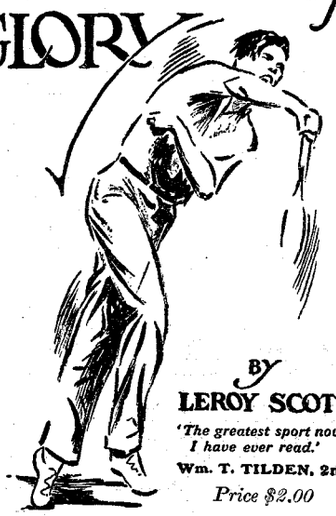

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University of Cincinnati; a book not without its fascination, both from the field cleverly defined by the author and from the men with whom he defines it. Naturalism—that half-emotional, half-intellectual and moral questioning whether a materialistic philosophy be not true—Professor Shafer vividly presents in the inner careers of Coleridge, Newman, Huxley, Matthew Arnold, Samuel Butler, and Thomas Hardy, and in their ever-heard cry for some authority to dispel its power. The analysis given yields a little the effect, though not the happy and sure solution, so well known to us from the golden pages of "John Inglesant." Matching a conclusion with Professor Shafer, we would say that such volumes as Professor Simpson's, Dr. Abbott's, Mr. Vrooman's, indicate that Protestantism is not as moribund as, and possesses a better intellectual resolvement than, he fancies.

The general aliveness of its world is indicated in the typical volumes here mentioned. They proceed from different standpoints, but all from the same spirit of eager, not unbalanced individualism. All about in the religious world such vivifying thinking is going on. We may rejoice that it is by no means a time when, to quote Mr. Vrooman's use of Bishop Westcott's words, "art is represented by photography, and faith by a phrase," but when many souls amid controversy are either proving certain things that have disturbed them or are holding fast that which is good.

Essays and Criticism

OUR DEBT TO GREECE AND ROME SERIES. 3 vols., as follows: **PLATONISM AND ITS INFLUENCE.** By Alfred Edward Taylor, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. **STOICISM AND ITS INFLUENCE.** By R. M. Wenley, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Michigan. **ARCHITECTURE.** By Alfred Mansfield Brooks, Professor of Fine Arts in Swarthmore College. The Marshall Jones Company, Boston. $1.50 per vol.

"Everyman," for whom this series is intended, will find the volume on Platonism a little stiff, especially at the start; but it is really lucid, and if he will stay by it he will get a very clear notion of the main elements of Plato's contribution to philosophic thought—far and away the most important contribution made by any mortal. Professor Taylor's book is a gem of its kind. The reading of Plato with clear understanding cleanseth the mind and soul; and this little volume is a notable aid toward such clear understanding. The case is quite different with "Stoicism and Its Influence." It is proper to warn Everyman that this volume is almost incredibly obscure; is, indeed, unreadable. Everyman should find "Architecture" both interesting and

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instructive. It makes fairly clear the nature and extent of our architectural indebtedness to Greece, on the one hand, to Rome on the other. The author's weakness for pretty writing leads to a good deal of irrelevancy; but he has produced a good though not a remarkable book.

THE EVERLASTING MAN. By G. K. Chesterton. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $3.

It is now some years since Mr. Chesterton was converted to Roman Catholicism, and since that marvel took place he has not ceased to talk—or, rather, sing—of it. Inevitably. For Mr. Chesterton is essentially a lyrist. That is, he is preoccupied with himself ("himself his own delight"), and he is compelled by his temperament to sing himself out. Else he would "bust." A strange kind of music; but not without strains of authentic beauty. Mr. Chesterton is also, of course, a paradoxer—the most persistent paradoxer the world has known. Nature changed her mind about him while he was in the making and went about transforming him from lyrist to paradoxer, but failed to complete the job. So one beholds in him that weird combination—a lyrico-paradoxer. In this, as in other Chesterton books, we have a vast deal of verbosity, of perversity, of sheer foolishness, mixed with beautiful lyric strains and infinite paradoxes: embryo paradoxes, paradoxical abortions, and now and then a full-grown, godlike, coruscant paradox.

This book is, however indirectly, another "apology" for Mr. Chesterton's conversion. It assails the theory of man's "evolution" and vindicates the Roman Catholic conception of Christianity—lyrico-paradoxically.

Travel and Description

INDIANS OF THE ENCHANTED DESERT. By Leo Crane. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $5.

Mr. Crane ruled Indian reservations for fourteen years, and for eight of these he was superintendent of the Hopi Reserve in Arizona, of about 4,000 square miles, at the very heart of the "Painted Desert." This book should be of immense service towards improvement, from within or from without, of the methods of the Indian Office at Washington, which methods are shown up in detail and ridiculed to a fare-you-well.

Mr. Crane gives us a vivid account of the multifarious duties of an Indian agent, which call for (and, in his case, found) great administrative ability and strength of character; but his book is chiefly important for its observations on the fascinating Hopi country and its Indian population of some 5,000; about half-settled Hopi, half-nomad Navajo,

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the latter mostly interlopers. The observations on the country display a sense of beauty and no mean gift of word-painting; comments on the people evince humor, a keen appreciation of character, a deep human sympathy untainted by sentimentalism, a fund of horse sense, and much else deserving admiration. The Indian is exhibited as he really is, with all his filth upon him and aroma about him; yet our author loves him—or at least the Hopi. It is doubtful if the Hopi character and singular religious rites (in especial, the Snake Dance) were ever so vividly or accurately described.

History

HISTORY OF FRANCE. By Jacques Bainville. Translated by Alice and Christian Gauss. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $3.50.

This is a swiftly written narrative, rather metallically translated, of a historical work that has run through one hundred and twenty-five editions in France during a single year. There is a suggestion of H. G. Wells's "Outline of History" in the author's methods. He tells much and explains little. The survey dates from the rule of Rome over the Gauls to the end of the World War. There is no pageantry in the book. Monarchs are not idealized. What they did, and what resulted, is clearly and plainly told. Motives come in for little or no analysis, and there is no Gallic resonance in M. Bainville's style as translated. Short sentences prevail, and it is an easily understood volume.

Miscellaneous

FORTY YEARS A GAMBLER ON THE MISSISSIPPI. By George Devol. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $2.

Mr. Devol's book has a quality one could scarcely expect to find in the life history of a professional gambler, for it is in more ways than one a sermon against gambling, preached by one who followed that calling with no little success. This gamester played cards for a living up and down the Mississippi during one of the most interesting and picturesque periods of our history. While he played the Civil War was fought, slavery was abolished, steamboat travel on the mighty river was absorbed by railways, and rich planters ceased to be regarded as the legitimate prey of the card-players. But of these and many other changes in the regions with which he was familiar Mr. Devol was seemingly unaware. He kept his eyes fixed on the green cloth and the cards he held in his hand. He had a typical gambler's soul, and has laid it bare to the readers of his book. Despite his repeated claim that there is honor of high quality among gamblers, he reveals in a single line their attitude toward the rest of the world,

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which is precisely that of men of the criminal caste. "Suckers," according to one of the most honored maxims of the fraternity, should not be allowed to have any money, having proved many times over their inability to keep it.

Unable to see anything of interest in the ever-changing scenes through which his life was passed, taking no note of the beauty of New Orleans or of the rapid growth of the cities along the river, Mr. Devol makes of his volume a monotonous recital of winnings and losings, varied here and there with a description of tricks worked with the aid of an unsuspected accomplice. What is termed in the parlance of his craft "trimming a sucker" is the beginning and end of what his publishers call "an unvarnished tale." It is a book to be recommended to young men who think they can play poker and to the adults who contrive systems with the intention of beating the bank at Monte Carlo.

Notes on New Books

THE THEORIES OF INSTINCT. By E. C. Wilm. The Yale University Press, New Haven. $2.50.

THE NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS IN LITERATURE. By Annie Russell Marble. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $3.

THE LIFE STORY OF ORISON SWETT MARDEN. By Margaret Connolly. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $3.

Contributors' Gallery

WILLIAM ROTHWELL PLEWMAN is an editorial and special-article writer for the Toronto "Star." He traveled 15,000 miles to get the material incorporated in his article in this week's Outlook, and his summary of the effects of Government control in each Canadian province will be read with great interest on both sides of the border.

HAROLD E. SCARBOROUGH is a member of the "Herald Tribune's" European staff. P. W. Wilson and W. C. Gregg have been frequent contributors to The Outlook.

LAURENCE HAYWARD, who reviews religious books in this week's Book Table, is a Harvard man of the class of 1901. He is the minister of the First Religious Society (Unitarian) of Newburyport, Massachusetts.

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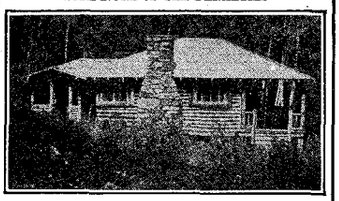

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Maine

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Colonial farmhouse. Quaker atmosphere. Simple, fresh, dainty. Old mahogany. Parlor, dining-room, kitchen, five bedrooms, bath. Adirondack Mountains, above Keene Valley, near the select Hurricane Lodge, where golf, tennis, swimming-pool are available. Rent $450. Mrs. MARTIN,
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For Sale Very low price, **Fine Large Country Home,** brick and shingle, tile roof, all improvements; State road, good elevation, beautiful view; schools, college, State Schools of Agriculture and Ceramics, all ½ mile. Fine for private sanitarium. Should be seen.
F. L. GREENE, Alfred, N. Y.

FOR SALE
Residence of late Frank H. Hamlin at Canandaigua, N. Y. (Finger Lakes). 3-story brick house, 15 rooms, in good repair, on lot 105 x 528. Stable, gardens and orchards.
Hamlin & Hamlin, Canandaigua, N.Y.

FOR SALE AT THE THOUSAND ISLANDS
Summer homes, islands, points, productive farms, and the best hotel in the north country. JOHN O'LEARY, Clayton, N. Y.

Cragsmoor, N. Y., for rent Well-equipped **cottage** in mountains 100 miles from New York. Large veranda, attractive view. Living-room with fireplace, 6 bedrooms, bath, sleeping-porch. Kitchen with oil stove and water-heater. Ample water supply. Gasoline engine.
Miss L. von Eltz, 4467 Boston Rd., Pelham Manor, N. Y.

New York

Flushing, N. Y. For rent, July and Aug., 25 min. Penn. Sta., completely furnished 6-room house, all modern conveniences. Write, giving references, 5,729, Outlook.

NINE-ROOM HOUSE Village of Greene, 20 miles from Binghamton. Fine for summer home. JOSEPH R. PAGE, Greene, N. Y.

For Rent Huntington, Long Island Remodeled farmhouse; high ground; wonderful shade trees and shrubs; always a breeze; 10 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping-porch; all conveniences; garage; 10 minutes to station; furnished; $250 a month.
A. M. WOODRUFF. Telephone Huntington 29.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Shore-front housekeeping camp for rent, furnished, 7 rooms, bath; rental $425. Sand beach, beautiful location, spring water. Address
C. H. Easton, Box 1, Scarborough, N. Y.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN. For Rent,—Cottage, 6 rooms, furnished; south of Essex; 1½ acres land; beach. $175 season. E. W. LEANING, 100 State St., Albany, N. Y.

WESTPORT On Lake Champlain. FOR RENT, cottage, seven rooms, two baths. Best location. Address R. H. STEWART, 22 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

LAKE GEORGE To rent, furnished, 3-room Bungalow Large piazza, stone fireplace, running spring water, ice, canoe. Large trees, fine view. Season $225. KITCHEL,
520 West 114th St., New York.

Heart of the Catskill Mountains
Lake Hill, Ulster County, New York

Seven miles from Woodstock Art Colony. To rent, furnished cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths, large living-room, open fireplace. 2,000 feet elevation, no mosquitoes. Beautiful view. 1,000-acre estate. Three hours from New York by railroad, easily reached by motor. Particulars, Dr. W. M. DAILEY, 19 East 69th St., New York City. Rhinelander 2879.

For Sale at Fort Montgomery, N. Y.
Furnished 7-room house in the woods. View of Hudson River and Bear Mt. Bridge. 600 square feet of screened porch. Electric power and light plant. 71-foot well. Apply to G. M. Francis, 1403 Ditmas Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

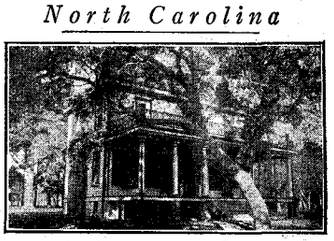
ROCKLAND COUNTY—"A dream come true" is the century-old ivy-clad stone house, amid hollyhocks and clambering rose vines and borders of old-fashioned flowers; 'neath old, old trees ripples a saucy brook; house has some improvements; 4 acres land, barn, all in good condition. **$15,000.** **Mrs. Spaulding,** *Realtor,* Nyack, N. Y.

For rent June 15 to Sept. 15 furnished house in Scarsdale 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms in attic. Pleasant summer home, large porches, shady lawn. Shown by appointment. Phone Scarsdale 896 M. 5,189, Outlook.

A Three-Room Bungalow
Two porches, on a little hill among trees; furnished for three people; near bathing, beach, at Great Kills, Staten Island. Apply ALMA E. GUY, 237 E. 104th St., N. Y. City.

Large, Airy 8-ROOM HOUSE with high ceilings. Conveniently located on the prettiest Avenue of the Village and only ¼ mile from bathing beach. **131 8th Ave., SEACLIFF.** Phone Glen Cove 292.

North Carolina



"The Robin's Nest" Southport, N. C.
For sale or rent, large house on banks of Cape Fear River, near ocean. Modern conveniences; 22 acres. IDEAL for club-house. Fine hunting and fishing. Short ride by auto to Wilmington. Address Mrs. ANNIE O. ROBINSON.

FOR SALE at a Bargain—1,000 Acres farm land in eastern North Carolina. Also a five-room cottage on large lot at famous summer resort. Address 5,787, Outlook.

Pennsylvania

Scarveer Lodge Pike County, Pennsylvania
Eight miles from Hawley, 2,000 feet elevation, 150 ft. frontage Fairview Lake. June and July, $125 month. Bathroom, running water, completely equipped. Write Wm. G. Schram, 347 Madison Ave., New York City.

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Special Real Estate Announcements

Pennsylvania

Cottages for Rent at Eagles Mere

Elevation over 2,000 feet.
Excellent Golf, 18 holes.

$400 to $2,000

FOR THE SEASON

Write to R. D. Kehrer, Eagles Mere, Pa., for List.

Mt. Pocono, Pa.

New colonial house, handsomely furnished. 4 bedrooms and 2 baths. Delco lighting and pump from artesian well. On 5 acres with woods and stream. Adjacent to farm hotel serving farm vegetables and milk. $1,500 from June 15 to Sept. 15. J. P. TAYLOR, 231 W. Johnson St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia Tea-room opportunity, good paying business. Owner ill, must sell. Sesquicentennial will bring added trade. Do not apply unless actively interested. 5,325, Outlook.

Rhode Island

FOR RENT AT

JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND

Cottage directly on west shore water-front. 1st floor: large enclosed piazza, living-room with stone fireplace, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, laundry, one double and one single servants' room and toilet. 2d floor: 3 bedrooms with twin beds, enclosed sleeping-porch, 2 baths. Two-car garage with chauffeur's quarters and shop. House and garage have electric lights and running water. House has hot-air furnace. Fully furnished with exception of linen and silver. Private wharf. Rent $1,000. Apply to
Mrs. CONANT TAYLOR, Jamestown, R. I.

FOR RENT—BUNGALOWS At Prudence Island, R. I.

Apply JOHN D. SAWYER, 16 Warren Ave., Pawtucket, R.I.

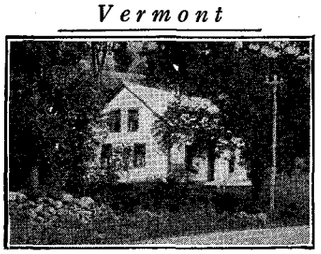
For Sale 5-acre estate on Prudence Island, located in the middle of Narragansett Bay; water front, showplace, with electric lights, water works, etc. Apply J. D. SAWYER, Pawtucket, R. I.

TO RENT FOR SUMMER SEASON

Weekapaug, R. I.

"The Nest," charming bungalow with bedroom, sleeping-porch, bathroom, living-room with fireplace and divan, kitchen. Modern conveniences. Also large cottage, "Twin Gables," for months of June and July, has five bedrooms. For particulars apply to
Mrs. M. H. Hapgood, 22 So. Marshall St., Hartford, Conn.

Vermont



For Sale Homestead, beautiful foothills Green Mts., vicinity Brattleboro. 6 rooms, excellent condition, bath, closets, electricity, ample water supply, barn adaptable as garage. Excellent roads. In open country near village, stores, post office, church, trout stream. Furnished or unfurnished. Ideal for artist or author.
Renton, Warren St., New Rochelle, N.Y.

DORSET, VT.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Bungalow. 5 rooms, bath, screened porch, fireplace, electricity, water. Near golf club. Season $400. Address Miss E. CARHART, Dorset, Vt.

For Rent, Country Home in beautiful Champlain Valley, on State highway, 20 miles from Burlington. 12-room house, 5 bedrooms, bath, electricity, lawns, gardens, garage. $400. July and August. Address **Mrs. H. S. MACE, Ferrisburg, Vt.**

Peacham, Vt. Remodeled farmhouse, furnished, 9 rooms, bath, porch, 3 fireplaces, garage. 4 lakes within 3 miles. Wholesome community, beautiful scenery. 5 minutes to P. O. and stores. Season $225. G. E. Johnson, 92 Washington Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

Vermont

To Rent, for Summer Months furnished farmhouse, garden and fruit, situated in one of the best trout fishing localities in State. For further particulars write Mrs. GEORGE WETMORE, Pittsford, Vt.

For Rent Colonial homestead, Green Mt. region, **Pownal, Vt.** Completely furnished. 5 bedrooms, shady porches, excellent spring water, beautiful views, trout fishing, two-car garage, phone, ice, fuel. Easy distance from Bennington, Vt., Mohawk Trail, Williamstown, Mass. Albany, N. Y. May 15 or later. **$100 per month.** Photos by request. **Also two good farms for sale.** Address **BOX 51, Pownal, Vt.**

Attractive Vermont Camp

For rent for summer months, located directly on large trout pond, 1,000 ft. elevation, **12 miles from RUTLAND, VT.**, completely furnished. Large living-room with fireplace, kitchen, 2 bedrooms and screened porches. Spring water, ice, wood, rowboat, electricity and garage furnished. Address Owner, **FRANK C. DUNN, Rutland, Vt.**

VERGENNES, VT. For sale, modern ten-room house with garage. Ideally located, plenty of land. 8 hours from New York by rail. Fishing, hunting, boating. Bargain. 5,813, Outlook.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARTNER wanted for the well-known Hotel Rumsey and Mineral Bath Resort at Westfield, N. Y. (Nature's cure for rheumatism, nervousness, and that run down condition.) Apply in person. Terms $45,000, half interest, few thousand dollars down, balance 10 per cent a year. Don't delay! Get this quick. Chance to clear $20,000 year and more. 6,763, Outlook.

STATIONERY

WRITE for free samples of embossed at $2 or printed stationery at $1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

SECRETARIES, social workers, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers, companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—Sell auto radiator emblems. All lodges. New. No competition. Free sample offer. North Central Distributors, Dept. G, Ashland, Ohio.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite H-5842, Washington, D. C.

PHYSICAL director wanted for boys' private school in Massachusetts. Married man preferred whose wife can take matron's position in same school. EASTERN TEACHERS' AGENCY, 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

SALESMEN wanted. $10 daily easy. We start you in auto accessory business. No investment, no experience necessary. Exclusive territory. Motor Products Co., 1760 Lunt Ave., Chicago.

SECRETARY—Resident, all-year position. Knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography. School in the country, 90 miles from New York. Write, giving education, training, experience, and salary desired. 6,969, Outlook.

THOSE people of sterling character and reputation who are interested in making a very fair and considerable additional income in an entirely sound and legitimate way we offer a very reputable and attractive business proposition. We have a line of hosiery of the very best quality and latest style, which can be sold at attractive prices and good commission to representatives. Will be backed up by the best of genuine service to the customer in order to secure repeat business. Representatives of middle age preferred. References required and also given. La Sheen Silk Hosiery Co., 40 Clinton St., Newark, N.J.

WANTED—Position open in fall in Southern school for girls for educated woman over thirty-five, preferably but not necessarily one with Girl Scout experience or with nurse's training, to have charge of girls, their work and their amusements, during hours when not in classes. Must have sincere liking for young persons, patience and firmness, both dignity and friendliness, and a natural sense of order and system. Please give full particulars as to training and experience, age, salary desired, in first reply if further correspondence is desired. 6,921, Outlook.

WANTED—Working housekeeper, obliging and strong, Protestant. Berkshire Hills. References. Miss Hornor, 1100 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COLLEGE girl, having completed secretarial course, desires position as secretary or secretary-companion for summer or longer. References exchanged. 6,950, Outlook.

COMPANIONABLE, responsible home assistant; traveled; helpful to lady or convalescent; gardening; neat sewer. Country. 6,973, Outlook.

COMPANION-housekeeper. Woman of SOCIAL and PRACTICAL experience, reliable, efficient, excellent with children. Highest references. Country preferred. 6,951, Outlook.

COMPANION or housekeeper's position with lady desired by refined middle-aged woman. 6,958, Outlook.

COMPANION, (practical) nurse, care of motherless child or children, or management of a home, or any position of trust, by refined, capable, wide-awake woman. References. 6,947, Outlook.

COMPANION-tutor—Swathmore College student would bring forward backward girl and join in sports, in summer surroundings. Refined, popular, efficient. 434 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.

CONGENIAL summer position desired by efficient, well educated young woman of refinement as tutor or companion to child. References exchanged. 6,970, Outlook.

CULTURED French woman, greatly experienced in traveling, desires position as companion or chaperon here or abroad. 6,937, Outlook.

CULTURED woman of experience would like position as companion. Will travel. Highest references, 6,943, Outlook.

EFFICIENT, experienced teacher is open to engagement for scholastic year 1926-7, private school. Latin, English, History. First class references. Address 6,914, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED, trained nurse desires position in private school. 6,952, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED woman desires fall engagement as matron or housemother in boys' boarding school. 6,961, Outlook.

GOVERNESS and companion to primary children. Middle West. Supervision of home and maids if desired. References. 6,945, Outlook.

HARVARD student of old New England family desires summer position as tutor for young boys or in camp. Skilled in water sports, camping, etc. Speaks French. Experienced traveler in this country and abroad. References given and expected. 6,963, Outlook.

INSTITUTIONAL manager, with technical training, cultivated, college experience, desires responsible position, September. 6,957, Outlook.

MAN trained and experienced in physical education, wife in high school subjects and music, desire positions together. C. S. M., Box 1,362, Weirton, W. Va.

MOUNT Holyoke graduate, experienced traveler, good company, would be guide, chaperon, visiting National Parks or recommended Wyoming ranch. Riding, climbing. July. 6,960, Outlook.

NURSERY governess able to take entire charge. Best references. 6,959, Outlook.

POSITION as companion, tutor, or governess by cultured young woman, university graduate, experienced teacher. 6,972, Outlook.

TEACHER wants position as traveling companion or governess. 6,847, Outlook.

TUTOR and companion. Harvard graduate, experienced in best preparatory schools, European travel, camp life, would take boy for summer or year. References. 6,974, Outlook.

TWO teachers, reliable, 28 years, would like work for summer. After June 18. Pennsylvania, 6,968, Outlook.

YOUNG college man wants position at summer resort or camp. Would travel. References. 6,954, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, cultured and refined, with two years' college training and four years' experience as a teacher, desires something to do immediately. 6,956, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, teacher, desires position as tutor or companion for the summer. Will travel. 6,948, Outlook.

YOUNG man, A. M., experienced teacher, desires summer work tutoring French, Spanish, English, and other subjects. Regents and College Board experience. 6,949, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, secretary, stenographer, business or social. Afternoons or by hour afternoons. References. 6,944, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

RETIRED clergyman and wife would take charge of young child. Experienced with children. References exchanged. Rev. Albert E. Foote, Waterford, N. Y.

PROBLEM ANALYSIS psychologist and sociologist of repute will discuss personal, domestic, and character problems of a difficult nature with limited number of cases. Address K, 16 St. James Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

NEW York shopping without charge by an experienced shopper. Reference required. Hattie Guthman, 530 West End Ave., N.Y.C.

PERPLEXITY Desk. Information and suggestion—literary, domestic, personal. No positions. Anna Wildman, The Clinton, Philadelphia.

TEACHER with camp experience offers home training, tutoring, outdoor life to two girls. Mountain cottage. E. Atkinson, Cresco, Pa.

Hotels and Resorts

Austria

THE COUNTESS LAMBERG receives a few guests in her charming old castle in ancient mountain town. Write Schloss Kaps, Kitzbrihel, Tyrol, Austria.

Canada

LOUR LODGE and cottages **DIGBY, N.S.** Free from flies, mosquitoes, and hay fever. Golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing, garage. Write for booklet. THOMAS MOWRY, Manager.

Ireland

IRELAND Guests received in private house on border of Donegal Highlands. Center for hiking and auto tours. *Some* fishing. Terms moderate. 5,637, Outlook.

Scotland

EDINBURGH

SELECT BOARDING HOUSE. Central. Very comfortable. From three guineas per week. ROSS, 69 Leamington Terrace.

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Smith Cottage, Fairfield, Conn. Open all the year. First-class board, home cooking, attractive airy rooms. Salt-water bathing, pleasant surroundings. Abundance of home-grown vegetables. *Adults. Moderate prices.*

SHARON, Conn. The Bartram Inn with non-housekeeping cottages. Private baths. Miss BEATRICE M. FAY, Mgr.

ANDERSON TOWERS Woodmont on L. I. Sound
Accessible to Yale. Highest references. All summer sports. Transient and season.

District of Columbia

HOTEL POTOMAC Washington, D. C.
ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF CAPITOL.
Quiet location. Moderate rates.

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NEWAGEN INN and COTTAGES
On the Maine Coast
(7 miles from Boothbay Harbor)
Beautiful Newagen, at outer tip of Island, Extending Five Miles Straight Out in Ocean, where Sea, Cliffs and Spruce Forests Meet.
LARGE OCEAN SWIMMING POOL
Hot and cold sea water baths
Boating, Deep Sea Fishing, Golf and Tennis. Motoring, garage. An ideal anchorage for boats and yachts in a cozy, well-protected harbor. Air cool and bracing. No hay fever. Bridge and State roads connect with mainland. Modern Hotel, Annex and Cottages. Inn Cuisine excellent. Matchless beauty spots abound along the mile and a half of rocky, cove-studded shore, which is a part of the Hotel's 100-acre estate. Private athletic field. Excellent golf course with clubhouse within easy distance. Ideal place for a family to spend summer. Inn opens June 26. Write for illustrated booklet.
NEWAGEN INN AND COTTAGES: NEWAGEN, MAINE
Until June 15 address JOSHUA L. BROOKS, Pres. 140 Wilbraham Ave., Springfield, Mass.

ALAMOOSOOK Adult Camp on Lake in Maine Woods. Booklet. Miss E. M. BUCK, 159 N. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.

The HOMESTEAD Bailey Island, Maine
Twenty-fourth Season Opens June 25
For information and booklet address
Miss MARY F. HAZELL, 509 W. 121st St., New York, N.Y.

THE BEECHES, Paris Hill, Me.
An exclusive country house on a Maine hilltop, with beautiful view, gardens and pine groves. Garage, electricity, near by country club. Booklet. **Opens June 15.**

ROCK GARDENS AND COTTAGES
ON THE OCEAN—IN THE PINES
American Plan—Homelike
Modern plumbing. Our own vegetable garden. Golf links—Tennis court.
R. R. Station, Bath, Maine
Rates $25 a week.
Address ROCK GARDENS, SEBASCO ESTATES SEBASCO, MAINE

MAINE. Why not spend your summer vacation in the country on the open ocean? Rates: $16, $18, $20. Miss LOUISE SPILMAN, **The BREAKERS, Vinalhaven, Me.**

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Hotels and Resorts

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122 Newbury St., Boston, Mass. Within easy walking distance to theaters and shopping districts, near Public Library and Back Bay stations, yet in quiet residential section. American plan, excellent table. Open summer and winter. Further information on request. Helen M. Catlin, Edith R. Clapp.

CAMP MORSE *Berkshires* **For ADULTS**
On Goose Lake, Lee, Mass.
Cabins, good beds, home cooked food, boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, walks.
MAY MORSE, 203 West 103d St., N. Y. City.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
The Leslie
A quiet, cozy little house by the sea. Opens June 26th. Private baths. Booklet. 22d season.

New Hampshire

LAKE SUNAPEE

Come up for a week-end or, better still, for the summer. Fishing, water sports, tennis courts, orchestra. Fine drives and walks. A family hotel with resultant good food and personal service. Opens June 25.
For booklet, write D. D. STARRATT, 120 Tremont St., Boston, opp. Park St. Church. After June 20 write to **Lakeside House** **NEW LONDON, N. H.**

BEMIS CAMPS
OVERLOOKING KIMBALL LAKE
Near the White Mountains
The place you always wanted to know about, where you could rest and enjoy yourself. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, horseback riding, mountain climbing. Nights around the camp-fire. Private cabins.
H. C. BEMIS, South Chatham, N. H.

NEWFOUND LAKE
Brookside Inn and Bungalows
Bridgewater, N. H. Excellent cuisine. Boating bathing, fishing, tennis, etc. Rates and booklet on request. G. T. YOUNG, Prop.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY
Southland Cottage
BOSTON AVE. and BEACH
Delicious Meals

New Atlantic Hotel
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
NOW OPEN. Excellent location, block from ocean, unobstructed view. All improvements; private baths, running water in rooms; large verandas. Finest table and service. Golf privileges; fine fishing and bathing.
C. E. HAUSWORTH.

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The Brick Church Neighborhood House, 28 W. 37th St., New York
Centrally located. Limited number summer vacancies for college girls or professional women. Simple homelike table. Room with two meals daily, $16–$21 a week. Miss E. H. Miller.

Hotel Judson **53 Washington Sq., New York City**
Residential hotel of highest type, combining the facilities of hotel life with the comforts of an ideal home. American plan $4 per day and up. European plan $1.50 per day and up.
SAMUEL NAYLOR, Manager.

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Ross Sanitarium, Inc.
Brentwood, Long Island
Ideal for the care of invalids, convalescent and elderly persons. No objectionable cases. No insanity. Homelike atmosphere. Pleasant surroundings. Good food. Excellent climate. Nursing and medical attention. Guests of patients accommodated.

Keene Valley Inn, Keene Valley, N. Y.
Adirondack Mts. Rates $18 to $30 per week. 75 rooms. Fresh vegetables, own garden. Tennis, dancing, golf course two miles. Special rates for Sept. W. W. BLOCK, Prop.

TAMARACK INN
Keene Valley, N. Y.
Modern improvements. Own dairy and vegetables. Accom. 35. Booklet. GEO. R. DIEBLE.

New York

HOTEL ALCADEL and THE HURRICANE MOUNTAIN INN
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Beautifully situated. All modern equipment. On international motor route to Montreal. 1,800 ft. elevation. Select clientele. Fifty-five rooms with private baths. Thirty rooms with hot and cold running water. All electrically lighted. The acme of comfort and luxury in a summer hotel. Rates as low and lower than you could expect.
For families wishing cottage privacy the Alcadel has suites with their own entrance hallways. Can be rented by week, month, or season. Golf course, tennis. Excellent cuisine.
The Hurricane Mountain INN (same management) open May 15. Special early season rates.
Write for further information. New York City office, 208 Center St. Tel. Canal 8886, or to Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

HURRICANE LODGE **and Cottages**
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 feet. Extensive verandas overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping. Swimming pool. Golf links; mile course 9 well-kept greens. Tennis and croquet. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Separate suites and single rooms. Open from June 15 to Oct. 1. For further information address K. Belknap, Mgr., Hurricane Lodge, Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

"Roads End" **On Lake Sacandaga**
"Where the Trails Begin" Adirondacks
A camp for the lovers of the out-of-doors. Refined surroundings. Good table. Large living-hall. Cottages and tents for sleeping. Boats and canoes. Black bass fishing. Hikes into the woods. Nights around the camp-fire. Everything comfortable and homelike. CHAS. T. MEYER, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS
Interbrook Lodge **and Cottages**
KEENE VALLEY, N. Y.
1,500 ft. elevation. On direct trail to Mt. Marcy. 400-acre farm in connection. State certified Jersey herd. $18 and up. Write for illustrated booklet. M. E. LUCK, Prop.

CROONING PINES
On Echo Lake in the Adirondacks
where the promise of an ideal vacation for all is really fulfilled. Tents and cabins with **good food.** Modern conveniences, reasonable rates. Desirable clientele. Acre of park-like pine forest. Athletic field, fine sand beach, tennis, bathing, riding, archery, boating, baseball, handball, fishing, hiking, dancing. *For descriptive booklet address*
EUGENE J. LEE, Proprietor, Warrensburgh, N. Y.

Ring Lawn, Cornwall, N.Y. Delightful summer home. Large airy rooms; all modern improvements. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. Address Misses TAYLOR.

"Picturesque Huletts"
Whether board or a cottage, we have both to offer at **The Lakeside Inn.** Booklets.
H. W. BUCKNELL, Huletts Landing, Lake George, N. Y.

BERACHAH
Nyack, N. Y.
A Quiet, Well-Kept Boarding House
for orthodox Christians, overlooking the Hudson, twenty-five miles above Jersey City on the Erie R.R. Ferries and tube from N.Y.City.

Riverview Convalescent Home
Illustrated booklet on request.
CHARLES A. KITTREDGE, M.D., Beacon, N. Y.

RESTACRE
Trained nurse owning home in delightful climate would care for limited number of convalescents or those wishing to rest. Comfortable, sunny rooms with sleeping-porch. Address P. O. Box 119, Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Vermont

THE CORNER CUPBOARD. A brookside tea house, Ascutney, Vt. Guests by week. Large open grounds, every comfort, golf near. Delightful motoring country.

THE MAPLES
In the foothills of the Green Mts.
Home cooking, large garden, airy rooms, bath, large grounds, walks, pleasant drives, croquet. Booklet upon request. G. W. Powers, Tel. Saxtons Riv. 38-31. Athens, Vt., via Cambridgeport.

Vermont

Chester, Vt. THE MAPLES Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water; bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. **The Misses Sargeant.**

Caughnawaga Farm, Pittsford, Vt.
Modern conveniences. Excellent table.
Mrs. JOHN A. HITCHCOCK.

Wyoming

WIND RIVER RANCH
DUBOIS, WYOMING
Situated 60 miles from Yellowstone. A hunter's paradise—bear, elk, small game; trout streams. Automobile or pack trips into the mountains. Comfortable camp equipment. Individual saddle horses for each guest. Log cabins. Roughing it or luxury at your service. Excellent food. Eastern address
CONVERSE-BELVIN RANCH CORP.
97 N. Arlington Ave., E. Orange, N. J.

A GREAT VACATION
Trapper Lodge, Sixteen-Bar-One Ranch
Shell, Big Horn Co., Wyoming
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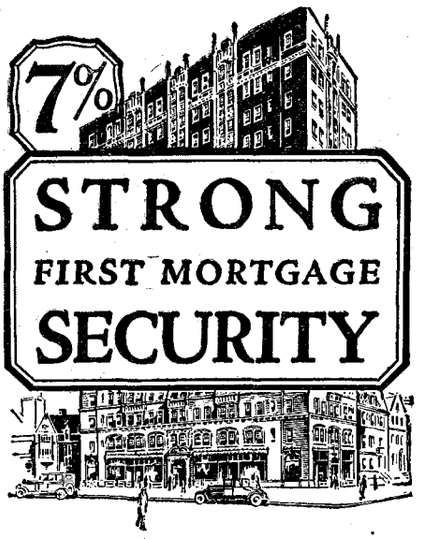

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By the Way

THE editor of a Texas country newspaper recently moved into Dallas and deposited $50,000 in one of the local banks. He had been publishing his little country paper for thirty years, and had moved the city with a round $50,000 to his credit. When asked the secret to his great financial success, he said: "I attribute my ability to retire with a $50,000 bank account after thirty years in the country newspaper field to close application to duty, also hewing to the mark and letting the chips fall where they may, the most rigorous rules of economy, never spending a cent foolishly, everlastingly keeping at my job with a whole heart, and the death of an uncle who left me $49,999.50."

The New York sight-seeing buses are now built with glass roofs. Are the foresighted promoters of these sight-seeing tours trying to avoid lawsuits for dislocated necks?

The following is an excerpt from the speech of Mr. Sam Spring, secretary and treasurer of the First National Motion Picture Company, given on the opening day of its salesmen's convention, held in Chicago:

"Make the exhibitor squeal, holler, and yell. Make him call for the police and the fire department, but get better prices. The good salesman is the one who can sell the poor pictures—any one can sell the good ones."

The "New Yorker" is responsible for reviving the story about the Scotchman who was on a train bound for London. At each stop the Scot hurried into the station and rushed back to his seat again just before the train started. After this had been repeated many times a fellow-passenger finally asked the reason.

"It is because of my heart," the Scotchman explained. "The doctor said I may drop off at any time, and I am buying my ticket from station to station."

A United Press despatch from Fresno, California:

When Frank Cullen tells his next fish story he will be greeted by jeers.

Cullen had the reputation of being a fisherman *par excellence*. He had been presented with numerous trophies inscribed with records of huge fish he had caught.

But neighbors, desiring to weigh a baby, called upon Cullen to borrow his scales.

Although a physician declared that the baby was of ordinary size, Cullen's apparatus showed the weight to be thirty-five pounds.

An absent-minded person has been defined as one who thinks he left his watch at home and then takes it out to see if he has time to go home and get it.

Traffic conditions in Los Angeles, California, force most of the women shoppers and matinée goers to leave their automobiles in parking stations, which charge from thirty-five to fifty cents for this service. An enterprising furniture store made an arrangement with the garages whereby they would have men at the curb in front of the store to handle the machines of the patrons of their establishment free of charge while the owners shopped. The normal number of automobiles thus handled was about 150 a day, but when the women learned that they could leave their cars, enter the store by one door and leave by another, enjoy the matinée, and then return through the store and have their cars driven up for them by an attendant, the number of machines handled each day mounted to between 1,500 and 1,800.

Stoddard King in the "Spokesman-Review" makes the following report:

A touching scene was observed the other day at a point midway between Tacoma and Seattle. In the presence of Governor Hartley, the Mayors of the two [illegible] buried a symbolic hatchet. [illegible] it was said, there will be no intercity dissension. Which being the case, what possible use there can be for the World Court is a mystery.

It was a mistake, though, to let Governor Hartley know where the hatchet was buried. Hardly a day goes by that the Governor hasn't plenty of use for a good, dependable lethal weapon.

Judging from the letters that reach this office, there are others [illegible] Governor Hartley who know where the hatchet is hid.

"What position did you hold in your last place?" asked the merchant.

"I was a doer, sir."

"A doer! What's that?"

"Well, sir, you see when my employer wanted anything done he would tell the cashier, the cashier would tell the bookkeeper, the bookkeeper would tell the clerk, and the clerk would tell me."

"And what would happen then?"

"Well, sir, as I hadn't any one to tell it to, I had to do it."

The Ku Klux Klan in Norfolk, Virginia, held a celebration during the week of May 3. Marcus Loew, Jewish owner of a new million-dollar theater in Norfolk, complied with the request of the Klan that he postpone the opening of his theater so as not to conflict with the K. K. K.'s doings. Not to be outdone, Mr. J. Wells, a Roman Catholic, gave the Klan the use of his theater during their celebration.

From "Life:"

Mother: "Do you want to hear a story about a good little girl?"

Daughter: "Maybe. What was she good at?"

Another good one has been revised by "Capper's Weekly:"

Lady (in shoe store): "Of course, I want them comfortable and easy, but at the same time neat and attractive."

Clerk: "I understand, madam, large inside and small outside."

Judge Marcus Kavanaugh, of the Chicago Criminal Court, has made a survey of the murders of the past twenty years. During that period 170,000 murders were committed in the United States; 34,000 of the murderers have been executed, 18,000 are in prison, and 118,000 went scot free.

"Our son is sure to be a big executive some day."

"What makes you think so?"

"It takes him so long to eat his lunch."

Four years ago Joseph B. Gilder explained in The Outlook that Captain Kidd was not a pirate at all. Now a recent investigation discloses that Pittsburgh is not the smokiest city. St. Louis and Cincinnati rank first and second, respectively, and Pittsburgh trials as a poor third. Then come Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Louisville, Buffalo, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Toledo, Columbus, and Philadelphia. New York City is ranked away down the list as number fifteen. One no longer knows what to believe in.

Answer to last week's anagram: "Selim," "smile," "Emil's," "slime," "Elim's," "miles," "limes."

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